# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

## And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1825. Vol. 3....No. 40.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
*DAVID MACLEAN,*
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD-STREETS.
*At $2 per annum, payable in advance.*
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

### The Lexington Brewery, TO LET.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. WALTER CONNELL, the late proprietor of this valuable establishment, it has become necessary to rent it out. It is the only Brewery in operation in the state of Kentucky, and is in a complete state of repair. The buildings were erected and the site chosen for the purpose by a skilful person, and every apartment is arranged in the most convenient manner for the despatch of work.

The fixtures are two Coppers, Mash Kieve, under back, fermenting Tun, Coolers and every other necessary for an establishment of the kind, all new and in good order. There can be brewed 100 bushels of Malt three times a week.—There is a new inclined horse wheel, with cast iron roller and a pair of mill stones for Malt. The wirt and water are pumped by the Mill, and there is a large water cistern which contains water sufficient for the Brewery. The buildings are of stone and brick and the Malt House can make from 3000 to 4000 bushels of malt in the season. There is in the yard a small comfortable Dwelling House and a small garden.

The barley laid in by the farmers in the surrounding country last spring, will produce 4000 to 5000 bushels. An excellent supply of hogsheads and barrels may be had at valuation and time given for payment. Malt liquor is much in use in this section of the country, and no doubt exists, that an individual qualified to carry it on, would derive as much profit from it as from any other business.

Possession can be had on the 1st of July next. Letters on the subject addressed to Mrs. CATHARINE CONNELL, in Lexington, will be duly attended to.

Lexington, June 13, 1825 —[J.24] 3t

### A Warehouse To Rent,

And immediate Possession given.
APPLY TO
**Allen & Grant,**
WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
50 HHDS. NEW-ORLEANS
*SUGAR,*
40 bbls. *MOLASSES,*
50 bales and small bags
**COTTON,**
100 Boxes *TIN PLATES.*
200 Kegs *JUNIATA NAILS.*
200 Boxes 8-10 & 10-12 *GLASS,*
25 do. *BOTTLES,* assorted.
3000 barrels *SALT.*
20 do. *MACKAREL*
Cap. Printing & Wrapping
**PAPER,**
A constant supply from Sewickly Grove Mill.

**CASH FOR RAGS.**
Apr l 15, 1825—tf

### Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.
Have formed a co-partnership with
*JAMES ANDERSON, JR.*
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
**B. LAWRENCE & CO.**
REFERENCES.
*James Hughes Esq. John Bustard,* Louisville.
*J & G. R Gilmore, B Hayden* Cincinnati.
*Knox & M'Kee,* Wheeling.
*James Riddle & Son. Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W Anderson, R. Lindell,* Pittsburgh.
August 20.—tf.

### THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c, at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers wholesale and retail, low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, Fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines, for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.
Oct. 1824.—tf

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### Two Dwelling Houses

In Fourth near Market street.

Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.

A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.

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*ALSO ON GROUND RENT.*

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HAS COMMENCED
**The Practice of Medicine,**
In the City of Pittsburgh,

AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
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### To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

**County Commissioner,**

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

John Patterson,
*Late Clerk to Commissioners.*
Moon township, May 6, 1825.

We are authorized to state, that
**Captain James B. Butler**
is a candidate for the Office of
**SHERIFF**
*OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.*
May 27, 1825—te.

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I offer myself a candidate for the office of
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William Caven.
Versailles township, May 20, 1825.—te.

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The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New-Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
*Assignees.*
Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3.t90.]

### Edward J & Samuel A. Roberts,

**ATTORNEYS**
AND
*COUNSELLORS AT LAW,*
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf.

### REMOVAL.

### CALEB LEE,

*DRAPER AND TAILOR,*

HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Dubarry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

**Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.**

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.

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### WANTED,

**Seven or Eight Journeymen**
**TAILORS.**
☞None but good workmen need apply.
Caleb Lee.
April 22, 1825.—tf.

### *MRS. J. C. BUTLER,*

In First Street, between Wood and Smithfield,

IS prepared to accommodate a few individuals with PRIVATE BOARDING. The place is retired, pleasant, and convenient to business. The terms will be moderate, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of her Boarders.

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### Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. R. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN BAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

### CANNON.

For Sale, at the Pittsburgh Foundry, a few handsome Six and Four Pounder
**FIELD PIECES,**
*AND BOAT SWIVELS.*
A M'Clurg.
June 17.—4t.

### NOTICE.

HAVING agreed to teach the Seminary at Harmony, Butler county, the School is now ready to receive scholars, and having employed an English assistant, will teach the following branches at the following rates, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Reading, Writing, & Arithmetic, per qr. | $1 75 |
| Grammar, Geography, and Book-Keeping, | 2 00 |
| The different branches of the Mathematics, | 3 00 |
| Latin, Greek, &c. | 4 00 |

A few young Ladies can be instructed in Grammar, Geography, &c in a private room.

Boarding is very low, and the place healthy. All kinds of produce will be taken for pay.

*References*—Samuel Power, Esq. Beaver.
Mr. William Hays, Pittsburgh.
John Gilmore, Esq Butler.

James Campbell.
Harmony, June 15—3t

### Walter Fortune & Sons,

SADDLE-TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragemen they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of

**SADDLE-TREES,**

and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances. They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS.

May 13- 6mo.

### UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Seventeenth Class—New Series,

WILL be drawn on the 6th of July, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers. Eight ballots to be drawn.

**Scheme.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $50,000 is | $50,000 |
| 1 | | 20,000 | 20.000 |
| 1 | | 10 000 | 10 000 |
| 2 | | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 | | 4,720 | 4 720 |
| 20 | | 1,000 | 20,000 |
| 30 | | 500 | 15,000 |
| 52 | | 100 | 5,200 |
| 156 | | 50 | 7,800 |
| 1248 | | 20 | 24,960 |
| 10608 | | 10 | 106,080 |
| 12.120 | Prizes | $34,220 | $273,760 |
| 22,000 | Blanks | | |

In this scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three drawn numbers on them; 1,456 with two numbers on; and 10,608 with one number. Those tickets having none of the drawn numbers on them being blanks.

A considerable proportion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers, from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than $80, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the capital prizes.

**TICKETS $9 00,**
Halves $4 50 | Quarters $2 25
FOR SALE AT THE
**BOOKSTORE**
OF
**Eichbaum & Johnston,**
Market Street, between Second and Third Sts
May 20, 1825

### E. MERRITT,

**DENTIST,**

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets: where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands. From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.

Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.

N. B. Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning—from two until six in the evening.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825.—tf.

### Domestic Cotton Manufactures,

BY WHOLESALE.

### JOHN M'ILROY

HAS REMOVED from the Diamond into Market street, between First and Second streets, and has on hand a large assortment of his own Manufactures, such as 3 4 PLAIDS, 4 4 CHECKS; 3-4 ditto; Wilmington and Fancy STRIPES; Orange and Blue CHAMBRAYS; which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore; and all his colours he will warrant to be the best Indigo Blue Dyes; which he will sell low for cash or acceptances in this city. Also,

**2000lbs. Cotton Yarn,**

From 5 to 10, on reasonable terms. Flour or Whiskey will be taken in exchange, at cash prices.

May 20—tf.

**Justices' Blanks**
**For sale at this Office.**

## *Auction Sales.*

### DAVIS & HANSON,

*AUCTIONEERS.*

Regular Sales on Mondays and Thursdays,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,
*At the Corner of Front and Market Streets,*
AT NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.
A large and general assortment of
**DRY GOODS.**
AND AT THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.
Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Furniture, &c. &c.

D. & H have on hand a large quantity of

**MERCHANDISE,**

Of almost every description, which they will dispose of at Private Sale, at Auction prices. They also attend to Commission Business generally, and will at all times, make liberal advances on consignments intended for public or private sale.

☞Consignments on which advances are made, are insured against loss by fire.

May 27 1825.—6t.

THE CELEBRATED
**HAIR RESTORATIVE,**
AND
Preservative Vegetable Cerate,
Just received, and for sale by
Pettigrew, Horner & Clayland.
*Agents for the Proprietors*

At their Drug and Paint Warehouse, corner of Market and Third streets.

Pittsburgh, June 3.—6t

### CHEAP GOODS.

### J. PATRICK & CO.

HAVE on hand and offer for sale, at their Store, in MARKET STREET, near Fifth,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
European, India, and Domestic
**Dry Goods,**
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
AND
FANCY WARE,
Looking Glasses, Leghorns, Queensware, by the crate, Groceries, Iron, Window Glass, Nails, &c.

All of which, notwithstanding the great advance on several descriptions of Goods, will be sold as low as any heretofore in the market, in exchange for Cash, Acceptances, or approved Country Produce. The attention of Country Merchants, and others wishing to purchase, is respectfully requested.

May 27, 1825.—6t.

### JUST RECEIVED,

By the subscriber, in WOOD, between 2d and 3d streets,
**20** Bags GREEN COFFEE.
15 Chests Y Hyson TEA, very superior.
**IN STORE.**
Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS.
Old Java and best Havana COFFEE.
A few bbls No 2, fine fat MACKEREL.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c. &c.
Very superior SALLAD OIL, in bottles.
Best English MUSTARD, do.
Loaf and New-Orleans SUGARS.
Powder, Lead, Shot and Flints.
First quality Virginia Chewing TOBACCO.
Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS & WINES of 1st quality, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which are offered, *Wholesale & Retail* on pleasing terms.

R Bevan, Jr.
May 27—tf

☞Expected in a few days, a fresh supply of FRESH HERRING AND SHAD.

### ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH,

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

### MR. SCOTT

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as

**Boarders and Scholars.**

The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending,* $130 *per annum.*

April 1, 1825—1y.

### Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th inst. an apprentice to the Cabinet-Making business, named IRWIN WILLIAMS, aged about 14 years; wore a roundabout and pantaloons of Adams' stripe. He is supposed to have descended the river in the Steam Boat Pennsylvania —The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber.

William Crawford.
Pittsburgh, June 17, 1825—3t.

### FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO SELL HIS
**Livery Establishment,**

IN Fourth-street, consisting of SIXTEEN HORSES, FOUR GIGS, TWO BAROUCHES, ONE HACKNEY COACH, and SIX SLEIGHS, all in good order, which he will sell low for Cash, or approved Notes at ninety days. They will be sold to suit purchasers.

Those wishing to purchase will call and see the property.

Wm. Graham, Jr.
Pittsburgh, June 24, 1825.

### *Wanted,*

AT SHADE FURNACE, Somerset County, Three or Four good

**STOVE MOULDERS,**

To whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

Wm L. Earl.
June 24, 1825.—4t*

### NOTICE.

SAMUEL PETTIGREW (*of the late firm of Speakman & Pettigrew*) and HORNER & CLAYLAND, having associated themselves in the Drug Business, have consolidated their establishments, and are now opening, at their

**Wholesale and Retail**
**DRUG & PAINT WAREHOUSE,**
*Corner of Market and 3d Streets,*
A fresh supply of
*DRUGS, MEDICINES,*
Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c &c.

Which they offer for sale on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city.

ALSO,
A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
**WHITE LEAD,**
DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.
Pittsburgh, June 3.—6t.eo

### *Leghorns.*

**2** Cases **LEGHORNS,**
1 do. *MEN'S HATS.*
Just Received,
And will be sold low by the quantity.
M'Clurg & King.
June 17.—tf

### LINE OF TRANSPORTATION FROM New-York to Pittsburgh.

THE SUBSCRIBERS inform the public that they have established a Line of Transportation from New-York, by the Erie Canal, Lake Erie, and Chatauque Lake, down the Allegheny River, to Pittsburgh. They are prepared to receive property and forward it in that direction. The price of Transportation is now regulated; and after some contemplated improvements have been made, it will be reduced. The utmost exertions will be used to forward property, and the subscribers feel confident in saying, that the public will find this a safe and as expeditious a route as at present can be found.

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert Hunter,<br>Abraham Van Sanford, | *N. York.* |
| Oliver Phelps,<br>Trotter & Douglass, | *Albany.* |
| Joy & Webster,<br>Townsend & Coit,<br>Pratt & Meech,<br>John Scott, | *Buffalo.* |
| S. Thompson & Co.<br>Jos. L. Barton, | *Black Rock.* |
| Abell, Farnsworth & Co. | *Portland Harbor.* |
| John Dexter, | *Mayville.* |
| Alvin Plumb & Co. | *Jamestown.* |
| Arch'd Tanner, | *Warren, Pa.* |

Portland Harbor, June 8, 1825.—[J. 15—2m.]

### Remedy for the Piles.

THE Medicine now offered to the public, is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience; and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases, the patients had been laboring under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation, without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised) offered as a certain cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box, with directions signed by the proprietor. Prepared and sold at

JAMES A. AUSTIN'S
Drug and Chemical Store, No. 273, North Third St. above Callowhill, Philadelphia.

The proprietor has appointed Dr G. DAWSON, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, sole agent for the sale of this medicine in Pittsburgh.

P. S. A liberal discount will be allowed to storekeepers and others who purchase by the dozen.

June 17, 1825—4t.

**JOB PRINTING**
*NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.*

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## Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

## CANNON.

For Sale, at the Pittsburgh Foundry, a few handsome Six and Four Pounder
**FIELD PIECES,**
*AND BOAT SWIVELS.*

**A M'Clurg.**

June 17.—4t.

## NOTICE.

HAVING agreed to teach the Seminary at Harmony, Butler county, the School is now ready to receive scholars, and having employed an English assistant, will teach the following branches at the following rates, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Reading, Writing, & Arithmetic, per qr. | $1 75 |
| Grammar, Geography, and Book-Keeping, | 2 00 |
| The different branches of the Mathematics, | 3 00 |
| Latin, Greek, &c. | 4 00 |

A few young Ladies can be instructed in Grammar, Geography, &c in a private room

Boarding is very low, and the place healthy. All kinds of produce will be taken for pay.

*References*—Samuel Power, Esq. Beaver.
Mr. William Hays, Pittsburgh.
John Gilmore, Esq Butler.

**James Campbell.**

Harmony, June 15—3t

## Walter Fortune & Sons,

SADDLE-TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of

**SADDLE-TREES,**

and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances. They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS.

May 13—6mo.

## UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Seventeenth Class—New Series,

WILL be drawn on the 6th of July, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers. Eight ballots to be drawn.

### Scheme.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $50,000 | is | $50,000 |
| 1 | 20,000 | | 20,000 |
| 1 | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| 2 | 5,000 | | 10,000 |
| 1 | 4,720 | | 4,720 |
| 20 | 1,000 | | 20,000 |
| 30 | 500 | | 15,000 |
| 52 | 100 | | 5,200 |
| 156 | 50 | | 7,800 |
| 1248 | 20 | | 24,960 |
| 10608 | 10 | | 106,080 |
| 12,120 Prizes | $34,220 | | $273,760 |
| 22,000 Blanks | | | |

In this scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three drawn numbers on them; 1,456 with two numbers on; and 10,608 with one number. Those tickets having none of the drawn numbers on them being blanks.

A considerable proportion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers, from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than $80, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the capital prizes.

TICKETS $9 00,
Halves $4 50 | Quarters $2 25
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
**Eichbaum & Johnston,**
Market Street, between Second and Third Sts
May 20, 1825

## E. MERRITT,

### DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets: where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands. From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.

Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.

N. B. Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning—from two until six in the evening.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825.—tf.

## Domestic Cotton Manufactures,

BY WHOLESALE.

### JOHN M'ILROY

HAS REMOVED from the Diamond into Market street, between First and Second streets, and has on hand a large assortment of his own Manufactures, such as 3-4 PLAIDS, 4-4 CHECKS; 3-4 ditto; Wilmington and Fancy STRIPES; Orange and Blue CHAMBRAYS; which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore; and all his colours he will warrant to be the best Indigo Blue Dyes; which he will sell low for cash or acceptances in this city. Also,

**2000lbs Cotton Yarn,**

From 5 to 10, on reasonable terms. Flour or Whiskey will be taken in exchange at cash prices.

May 20—tf.

## Justices' Blanks For sale at this Office.

# *Auction Sales.*

## DAVIS & HANSON,

*AUCTIONEERS.*

Regular Sales on Mondays and Thursdays,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,
*At the Corner of Front and Market Streets,*
AT NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.
A large and general assortment of
**DRY GOODS.**
AND AT THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.
Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Furniture, &c. &c.

D. & H. have on hand a large quantity of

**MERCHANDISE,**

Of almost every description, which they will dispose of at Private Sale at Auction prices. They also attend to Commission Business generally, and will at all times, make liberal advances on consignments intended for public or private sale.

☞Consignments on which advances are made, are insured against loss by fire.

May 27 1825.—6t.

## THE CELEBRATED HAIR RESTORATIVE,

AND
**Preservative Vegetable Cerate,**
Just received, and for sale by
**Pettigrew, Horner & Clayland.**
*Agents for the Proprietors*

At their Drug and Paint Warehouse, corner of Market and Third streets.

Pittsburgh, June 3.—6t

## CHEAP GOODS.

### J. PATRICK & CO.

HAVE on hand and offer for sale, at their Store in MARKET STREET, near Fifth,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
European, India, and Domestic
**Dry Goods,**
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
AND
FANCY WARE.

Looking Glasses, Leghorns, Queensware, by the crate, Groceries, Iron, Window Glass, Nails, &c.

All of which, notwithstanding the great advance on several descriptions of Goods, will be sold as low as any heretofore in the market, in exchange for Cash, Acceptances, or approved Country Produce. The attention of Country Merchants, and others wishing to purchase, is respectfully requested.

May 27, 1825 —6t.

## JUST RECEIVED,

By the subscriber, in WOOD, between 2d and 3d streets,

**20** Bags GREEN COFFEE.
15 Chests Y Hyson TEA, very superior.

### IN STORE.

Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS.
Old Java and best Havana COFFEE.
A few bbls No 2, fine fat MACKEREL.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c &c.
Very superior SALLAD OIL, in bottles.
Best English MUSTARD, do.
Loaf and New-Orleans SUGARS.
Powder, Lead, Shot and Flints.
First quality Virginia Chewing TOBACCO.
Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS & WINES of 1st quality, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which are offered, *Wholesale & Retail* on pleasing terms.

**R Bevan, Jr.**

May 27—tf

☞Expected in a few days, a fresh supply of FRESH HERRING AND SHAD.

## ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH,

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

### MR. SCOTT

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as

**Boarders and Scholars.**

The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending,* $130 *per annum.*

April 1, 1825 —1y.

## Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th inst. an apprentice to the Cabinet-Making business, named IRWIN WILLIAMS, aged about 14 years; wore a roundabout and pantaloons of Adams' stripe. He is supposed to have descended the river in the Steam Boat Pennsylvania—The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber.

**William Crawford.**

Pittsburgh, June 17, 1825—3t.

## FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO SELL HIS
**Livery Establishment,**

IN Fourth-street, consisting of SIXTEEN HORSES, FOUR GIGS, TWO BAROUCHES, ONE HACKNEY COACH, and SIX SLEIGHS, all in good order, which he will sell low for Cash, or approved Notes at ninety days. They will be sold to suit purchasers.

Those wishing to purchase will call and see the property.

**Wm. Graham, Jr.**

Pittsburgh, June 24, 1825

## *Wanted,*

AT SHADE FURNACE, Somerset County, Three or Four good

**STOVE MOULDERS,**

to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

**Wm L. Earl.**

June 24, 1825.—4t*

## NOTICE.

SAMUEL PETTIGREW (*of the late firm of Speakman & Pettigrew*) and HORNER & CLAYLAND, having associated themselves in the Drug Business, have consolidated their establishments and are now opening, at their

**Wholesale and Retail**
**DRUG & PAINT WAREHOUSE,**
*Corner of Market and 3d Streets,*
A fresh supply of
*DRUGS, MEDICINES,*
Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c &c.

Which they offer for sale on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city.

ALSO,
A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
**WHITE LEAD,**
DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

Pittsburgh, June 3.—6t.eo

## *Leghorns.*

**2** Cases **LEGHORNS,**
1 do. *MEN'S HATS.*
Just Received,
And will be sold low by the quantity.

**M'Clurg & King.**

June 17.—tf

## LINE OF TRANSPORTATION FROM New-York to Pittsburgh.

THE SUBSCRIBERS inform the public that they have established a Line of Transportation from New-York, by the Erie Canal, Lake Erie, and Chatauque Lake, down the Allegheny River, to Pittsburgh. They are prepared to receive property and forward it in that direction. The price of Transportation is now regulated; and after some contemplated improvements have been made, it will be reduced. The utmost exertions will be used to forward property, and the subscribers feel confident in saying, that the public will find this a safe and as expeditious a route as at present can be found.

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert Hunter,<br>Abraham Van Sanford, | *N. York.* |
| Oliver Phelps,<br>Trotter & Douglass, | *Albany.* |
| Joy & Webster,<br>Townsend & Coit,<br>Pratt & Meech,<br>John Scott, | *Buffalo.* |
| S. Thompson & Co.<br>Jos. L. Barton, | *Black Rock.* |
| Abell, Farnsworth & Co. | *Portland Harbor.* |
| John Dexter, | *Mayville.* |
| Alvin Plumb & Co. | *Jamestown.* |
| Arch'd Tanner, | *Warren, Pa.* |

Portland Harbor, June 8, 1825.—[J. 15—2m.]

## Remedy for the Piles.

THE Medicine now offered to the public, is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience; and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases, the patients had been laboring under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation, without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised) offered as a certain cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box, with directions signed by the proprietor. Prepared and sold at

JAMES A. AUSTIN'S
Drug and Chemical Store, No. 273, North Third St. above Callowhill, Philadelphia.

The proprietor has appointed Dr G. DAWSON, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, sole agent for the sale of this medicine in Pittsburgh.

P. S. A liberal discount will be allowed to storekeepers and others who purchase by the dozen.

June 17, 1825—4t.

## JOB PRINTING

*NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1825.

## Pittsburgh Medical Society.

AT the *fourth* Annual Meeting of the Pittsburgh Medical Society, held on Saturday, June 25, 1825, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. J. P. Gazzam, | *President.* |
| C. L. Armstrong, | *Vice-President.* |
| F. Brunot, | *Chairman.* |
| J. S. Irwin, | *Corresp. Secretary.* |
| J. M'Farlane, | *Recording Secretary.* |
| W. F. Irwin, | *Treasurer.* |
| W. Church, | *Librarian.* |
| H. Hannen,<br>J. Carothers,<br>W. Hughey, | *Curators.* |

During the last year,

Drs. Samuel Colhoun, of Philadelphia,
Ephraim M'Dowell, Danville, Ky.
Richard Town,
Samuel Jackson,
Samuel Emlen, Philadelphia,
Horace Potter, New-Lisbon, Ohio, and
Thos. Cummings, Leesburgh, Ohio,

were elected *Honorary Members* of the Society.

J. M'FARLANE,
*Rec. Secretary.*

*For the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

*Mr Editor,*—I do not think that a public newspaper was ever intended or calculated for the discussion of religious disputes; neither do I think it at all proper in an editor to publish the like: but, sir, when any particular sect is attacked, and their tenets basely misrepresented, I do think that the party have a right to a hearing in defence of injured innocence.

Under the head of "*Curious Customs in Columbia,*" I have read with indignation and contempt an extract, published in the Pittsburgh Mercury of the 22d instant, and was struck with astonishment at the vile imputations contained in it.

In the first part of this extract, the author states, that he attended high mass in the evening. (late, as may be discovered from a perusal of it.) Now, sir, I challenge the editor of the Mercury to produce an instance in the whole world, where mass was ever said at a later hour than one o'clock in the day, the canons of the Roman Catholic Church having limited the celebration of these divine mysteries to that hour.

In the next place, the author states, he attended at midnight a curious ceremony of the Catholic Church, called the cock mass, in commemoration of the crowing of the cock, which took place on Peter's denial of Christ. We utterly deny having any such ceremony in the Catholic Church, and I again challenge the editor to produce it in any of the Roman missals, from the dawn of Christianity to the present day.

There is in the Roman Catholic Church what is called the midnight mattins, which the author might have mistaken, through ignorance, for a mass. These mattins are prayers which are said, and on certain festivals are sung, by certian orders of priests, but are never attended to by the laity.

The balance of this selection is as ridiculous as it is false, and is unworthy of any other notice, than merely to observe, that he who asserts it as truth, must believe the whole body of Roman Catholics to be a pack of fools, which will scarcely be asserted against so respectable a body of christians, and so numerous as to compose nearly two thirds of the christian world.

A CATHOLIC CONVERT.

[The writer of the foregoing communication will observe that we have divested it of its strong *personal* character.]

*Communicated for the Gazette.*

### MEETING AT BROWNSVILLE.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Brownsville and its vicinity, friendly to the Hon H. Clay, held at the house of Col. Brashear, on Thursday, the 23d of June, *Michael Sowers, Esq.* was called to the chair, and *Ephraim L. Blaine*, and *Israel Miller*, were appointed Secretaries; when the following preamble and resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted.

Whereas reports are in circulation, that indignities were offered to the Hon H. Clay, as he passed through Brownsville, on his way to Kentucky, the citizens feel it a duty due to themselves, to make public the incorrectness of the charge, and express their disapprobation of such conduct. That there was an attempt made to insult Mr. Clay, as he was crossing the Monongahela river, by some rude persons, we have reason to believe; and that they were excited by the intemperate language and conduct of some who claim higher rank in society, is not to be doubted. But this meeting feel authorized to say, for the body of the people of this section of country, as well as for themselves, that such conduct is held in the greatest detestation, had it been directed to the humblest individual in society, and much more do they lament, that an attempt was made to insult a man so much their friend, and so worthy of respect from every American

This meeting are well aware, that considerable excitement was produced with some, by charges against his conduct in the late presidential election, and experience has at all times, and under all circumstances, borne ample testimony, that in a state of excited and violent feeling, to which the public may be raised, the wise and prudent dictates of common sense lose their influence over the minds of men, and give way to the unwise and rash counsels of passion and revenge. With this meeting and a great portion of the people, no such results were produced. They are free to declare, that no evidence has been produced, warranting even a suspicion of unfairness, in the late presidential election, and feel conscious that time will make all satisfied with the result. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Hon. H. Clay has, by many acts, merited our highest regard, and that nothing, in his public transactions, has come to our knowledge, to lessen our esteem for his character, and solicitude for his personal welfare.

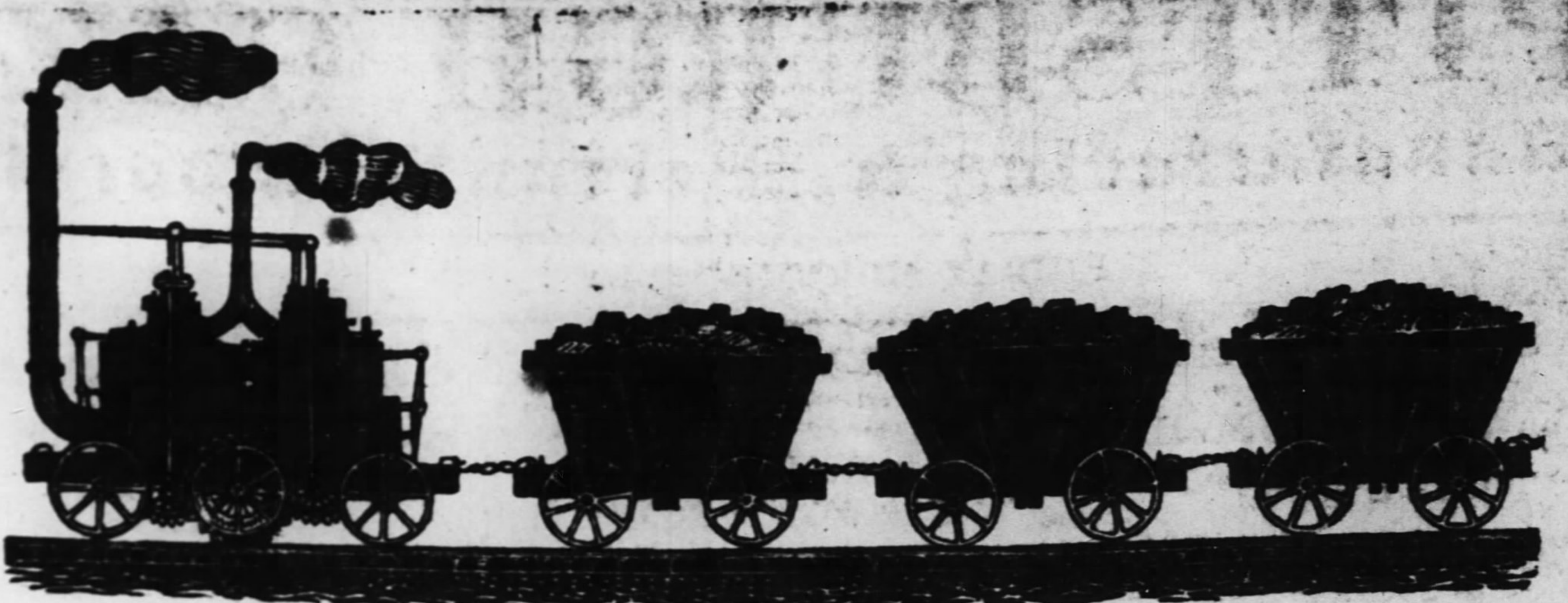
*Resolved*, That George Hogg, Washington Hough, Robert Clarke, Joshua Wood, and Israel Miller, be appointed a committee to ascertain from Mr. Clay, the time he expects to arrive in this place, and invite him to partake of a dinner.

MICHAEL SOWERS, Chairman.
EPHRAIM L. BLAINE, ISRAEL MILLER, Secretaries.

M. Terneaux is the greatest woollen manufacturer in France. He has 22 different factories, and employs 6,000 men. One branch of his business, which till his time was unknown in Europe, is the making of Cashmere shawls. He has imported a number of the Thibet and Angola goats, from whose down these celebrated shawls are made. His flock has increased; the climate suits them; their food costs but little, as they are fond of horse-chesnuts, weeds, and other trash. He sells seventy or eighty annually. The quantity of down produced by each animal, is not above three ounces and a half. He makes but few shawls of the pure downs; but the speculation has succeeded; for it is generally believed that they are made of the same material as the shawls imported from Cashmere. (It is not uncommon to pay from 200 to 450 dollars for a real Cashmere shawl.)

By the bursting of the boiler of the Steam Boat Constitution, on the 20th ult between N. York and Albany, two colored persons were scalded to death.

The three *Thayers* (brothers) were executed at Buffalo on the 17th ult. for the murder of John Love. Upwards of 20,000 spectators were present.



## LOCOMOTIVE STEAM ENGINE.

The locomotive steam engine, of which the above is a cut, reacts by means of the revolving cog-wheel on the protuberances cast for that purpose on the side of one or both the rails: sometimes a third rail is cast for this purpose. The wheels of the carriage traverse the smooth and parallel rails. The number of cars which the engine is capable of drawing, varies of course with its power. A five horse power can draw fifty of the cars in the plate of one ton each. As the steam engine weighs upwards of a ton, the road to sustain it must be stronger and of course more expensive, than when horse-power, or the light gas engine, is used. The cog-wheels do not sustain any portion of the weight of the engine.

FROM THE STATESMAN.

MESSRS. ANDREWS,—*Gentlemen:* The various publications relative to RAIL-ROADS to which you have given place in your paper, induce me again to call the attention of the public to the subject through the medium of your journal. The annexed plates and the descriptions of the same subjoined, are copied from a very valuable publication relative to internal improvements which appeared from the Philadelphia press some weeks since. It was originally my intention to have made an abstract from that pamphlet, and to have added some hints on the subject, but my public duties and private avocations have hitherto prevented me. I will barely remark that the author of the work referred to calculates the price of transportation per ton from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia on the rail road not to exceed the present price of transportation from Germantown to that city, a distance of only eight miles. The preceding and subjoined plates will render the subject of rail roads as familiar to the eyes of our fellow citizens as it has for some time been to their understandings.

Yours with respect,
*Author of the Rail Road Memorial.*

*Fig.* 1.

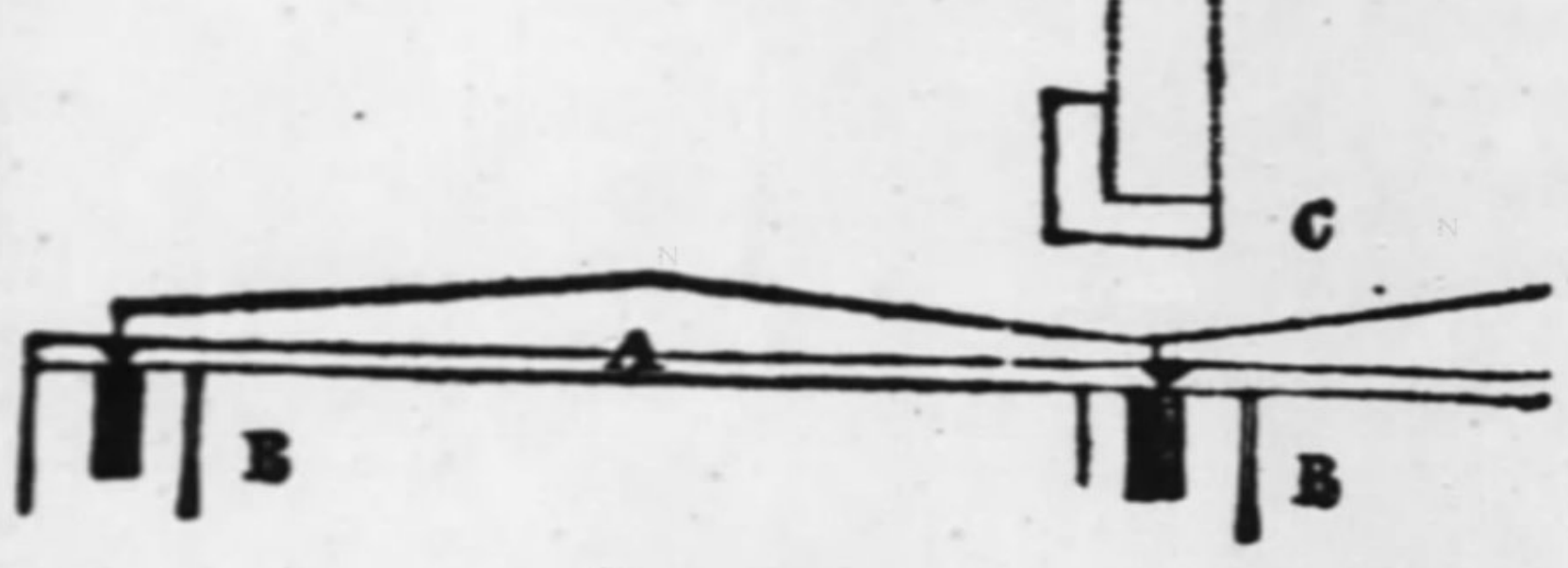


*Fig.* 3.

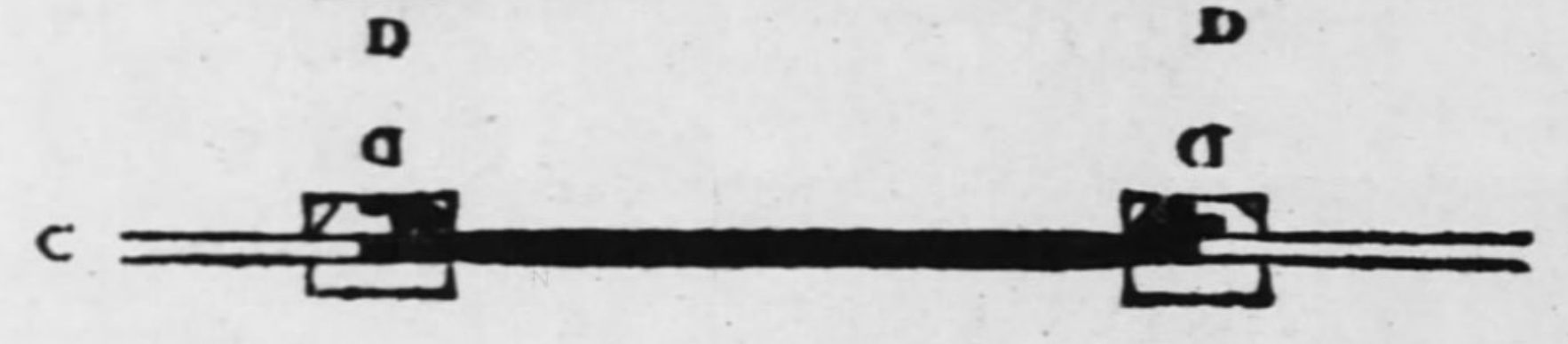


*Fig.* 2.

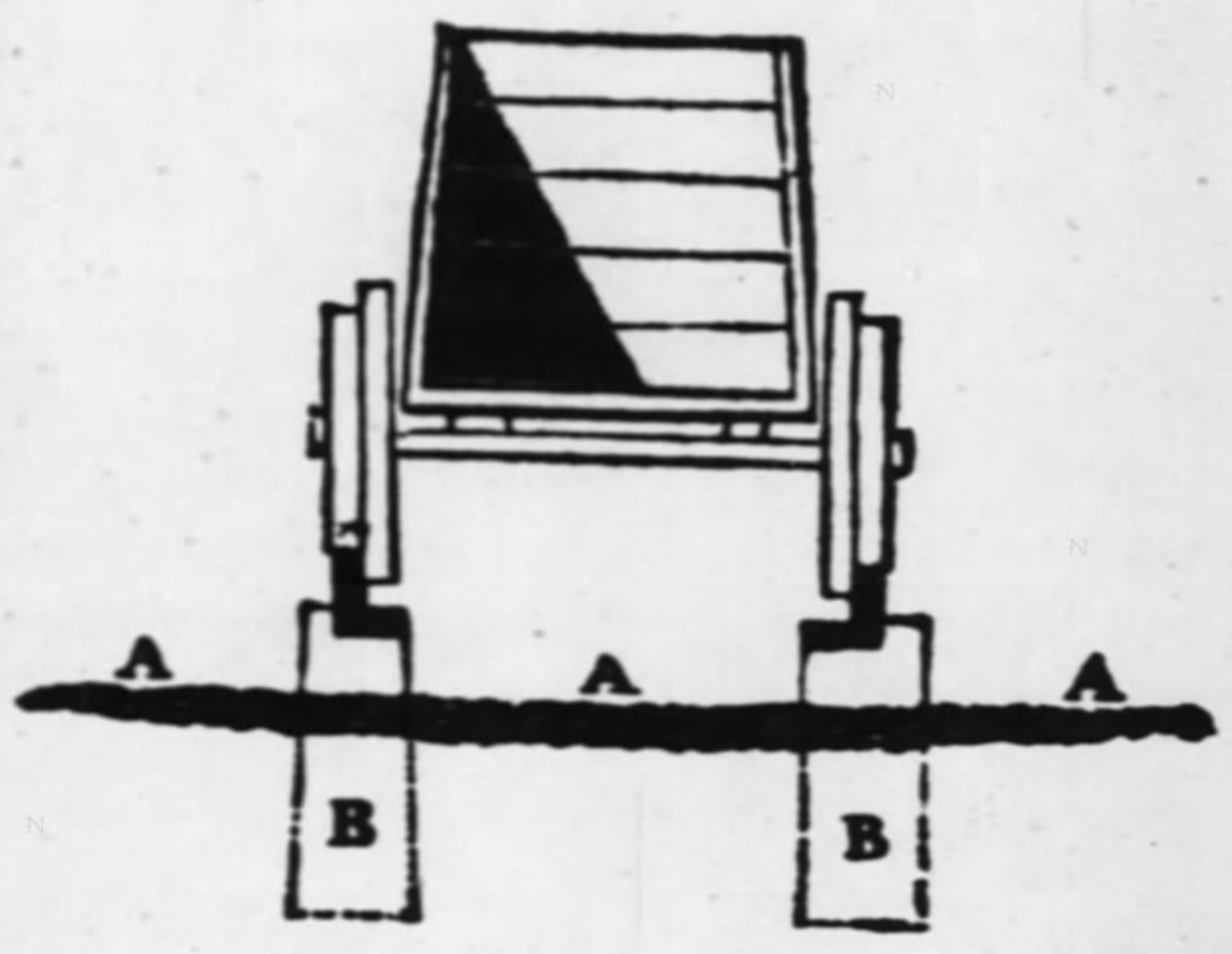
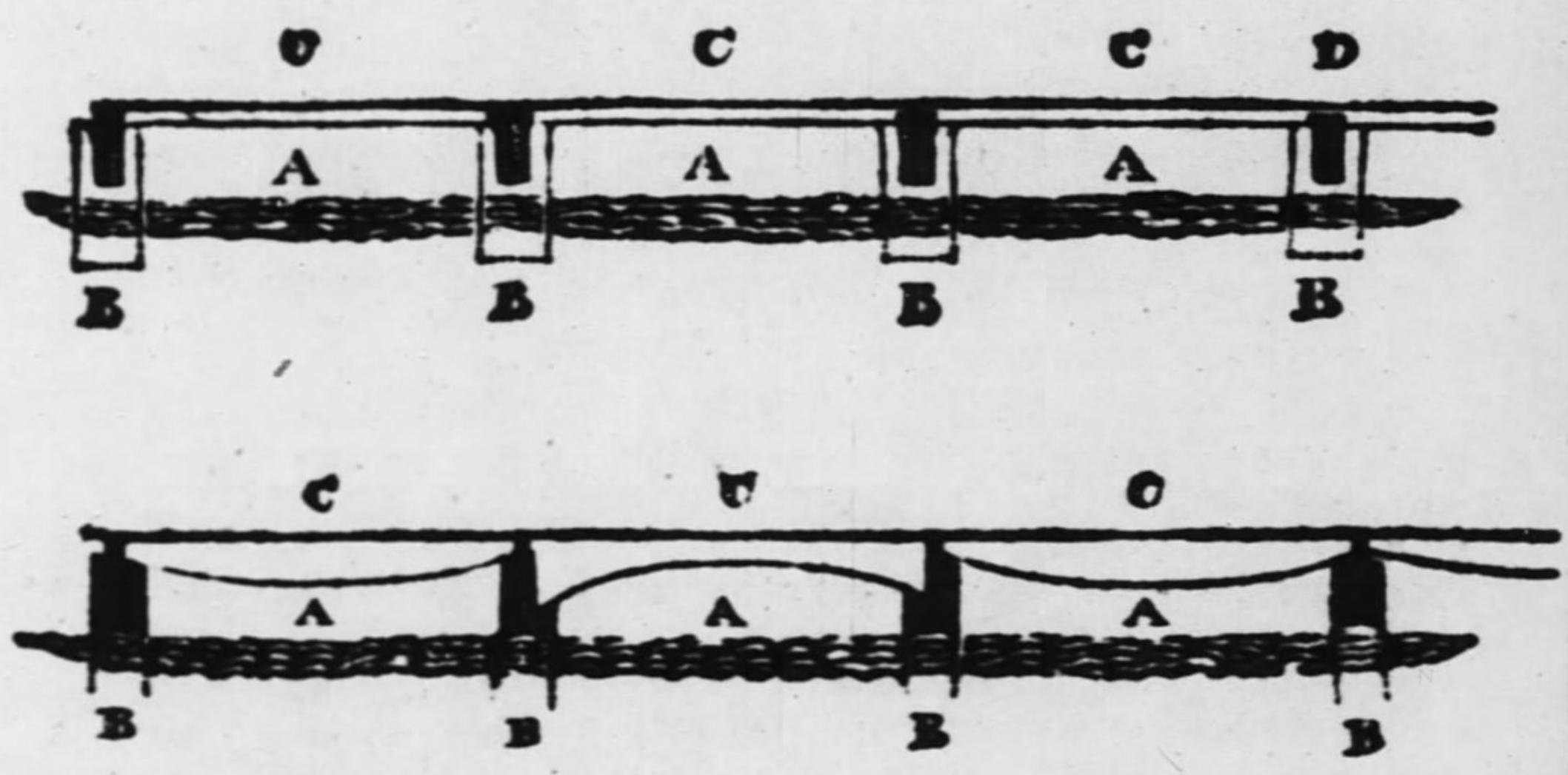


*Fig.* 4. & 5.



## EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

*Fig.* 1.—A. is the profile of a *flat* railway, with a flange; the perpendicular portion of a triangular shape, at right angles with the horizontal surface A. on which the wheels revolve. This form is given the flange for the purpose of strength.——BB. stone piers and props, showing the wooden plug and nail driven therein, to secure the rail in the proper position.——C. a section of the flat rail, the dots representing wheels moving on the horizontal surface C. The perpendicular portion is the section of the flange.

*Fig.* 2.—Is the section of a car or wagon; and a section of the edge railway for which it is designed.——AAA. the surface of the earth. The central portion A. is the path for the horses. It is sometimes raised above, or sunk below, the surface of the ground ajoining the railway.

*N. B. By omitting the interior wheels, (the flanges,) and substituting a spoke, attached to the axle of the car,—which can come in contact in a single point only,—much friction will be prevented.*

*Fig.* 3.—Is a plan or bird's eye view of the edge railway.——CCC. the edge rail.——DDDD. joints resting on the stone props.

*Fig.* 4.—Is a profile and section of an edge railway, in which common bars of iron are used without any alteration.——BBBB. the stone piers.——CCC. is the bar.——D. is the joint, wooden plug and nail.

*Fig.* 5.—Is the profile of the improved railway. The reversed arch or springing arch, as at AAA. renders the iron bar stronger than the same quantity used in figure 4. in the form of a bar of uniform thickness. The arches are all reversed, or all similar to the centre; but to comprise them in one plate, they are represented as differing in the same railway.——BBB. stone or wood props to support the bars. They must be sunk to a depth sufficient to protect them from the action of the frost. They may be elevated to the height of two or three feet above the surface of the soil, to protect the rail from the snow. It will improve the line of draught. In this rail, the upper portion, CCC. on which the wheels glide, being one inch and a half in thickness, the under portion, AAA. is reduced to three-fourths of an inch. The strength of this form permits this with perfect safety; thus exhibiting the maximum of strength, with the minimum of material.

From Niles' Weekly Register of June 4.

### "RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION."

ESSAY NO. III.

*April* 25, 1825.

SIR:—In my Essay No. II, of the 22d inst. I promised you to examine the opinion of Mr. Clay, as to the right of a particular congressional district to instruct its particular representative in congress. I do not think I am mistaken in supposing that he admitted the principle of this right in his address, of the 26th ultimo, to his late constituents. In speaking to them of the celebrated instructions of the legislature of Kentucky to the Kentucky delegation in congress, in regard to the late presidential election, he says,—"I did not recognise the right, therefore, of the legislature to instruct me. I recognised that right only when exerted by you." These are his words—and, I think, I can scarcely be mistaken, from the general tenor of his address, in supposing that the admission, thus made, was of the right, in its "arbitrary" sense.

Whoever attempts to controvert the deliberate opinions of this eminent statesman, must enter the field of controversy with diffidence, and be disposed to look around him at every step he takes. Such are my impressions at this moment; and, I fear, they may have the effect of giving to this essay the appearance of a tedious recapitulation of those which have preceded it. But it will contain *some* new ideas, perhaps, and may be worth the trouble of a perusal.

In the first place, I shall pause, for a moment, to inquire into the nature of the representative character—such as it is understood to be in its relations to the union and as indicated by the constitution of the United States—and here, again, we must recur to the "meaning of words."

The meaning of the word representative, in the constitutional sense, as I understand it, is that a member of congress represents the *persons*, the *rights*, and the *interests* of the people of his particular district, in all cases that come under the consideration of congress, according to the provisions of the constitution: that is, that he *shall* act for them, according to the best of his understanding and judgment, just as they *might* act for themselves, if they were all personally present in congress.

Now, if every individual in a congressional district could appear in congress to act for themselves, all that they could properly do, would be to inform the congress of the particular state or condition of their district, in its relations to the union, and to propose such measures for consideration as might tend to promote their own interests, in connexion with those of the union. No one of them, however, could, "arbitrarily" control the vote or opinion of any other, in any particular case—nor could even a *majority* of them arbitrarily control the vote or opinion of any individual amongst them: because, every one of them would have an equally *sovereign* and independent right to exercise his own judgment and discretion, in all cases whatever. It follows, then, that a representative, invested with the *sovereign* rights of the people, cannot be arbitrarily controled in the exercise thereof—simply, because their rights *are sovereign:* for, it is the constituent quality of sovereignty, that it has not, and cannot have, a superior or controling power. To control it, is to destroy it—whether it be in the people, by nature, or in their representatives, by delegation. The capacity ceases with the right—and no sovereign act can be done, either by the people or their representatives, when deprived of their sovereign power. If, then, the sovereign right of independent action, delegated by the people to their representative, (the exercise of which is constitutionally necessary in his representative character), be taken from him, even by the people themselves—it matters not whether it be done in the constitutional mode of election, or the unconstitutional mode of arbitrary instruction—the effect is the same: the act deprives him of his *delegated sovereignty*, and, thereby, takes from him the most essential quality of his representative character.

Again—Each section of country in the union, containing 45,000 souls, is a congressional district, according to the constitution, and is entitled to one representative in congress, to attend to its general interests and concerns, in connexion with those of every other congressional district in the union. If the interests of a particular district are not in opposition to the more important interests of other districts, it is supported by as many as are necessary to carry into effect the measures intended to promote such interests—but if the more important interests of other districts are opposed to the interests of a particular district, the lesser interest cannot be promoted at the expense of the greater; because the majority of those immediately concerned would be on the side of the greater interest; and, because, the majority of those *not* immediately concerned would think it unreasonable and unjust that the greater interest should be sacrificed to the less, and would oppose it upon that principle.

But, say the advocates for the right of instruction, the people of the district having the smaller interest at stake, would "instruct" their representative to support it. True!—but it should be recollected, 1st, that, if the right exists at all, it must be common to all; 2d, that the *majority*, opposed to the interest, would be "instructed" as well as the *minority*, in favor of it. So that the right of instruction is, in its nature, *inefficient* for any fair and useful purpose whatever—seeing that, in the hands of a minority, it would always be counteracted by the exercise of the same right on the part of the majority. And this is just as it should be. The majority should always govern. They *can* govern without the right, and it is seen that they *would* govern with it. Hence, it is plain, that the right is useless as well as unconstitutional—and that the only effects of its existence would be to fill the congress and the nation with the brawls and clamors of parties and factions; and, whether those are necessary to the "common defence and general welfare," is a question easily answered.

Again—At the close of the revolutionary war, the sovereign power was indisputably in the people of these states. To preserve their liberty and independence it was thought necessary to form a more perfect union of the states, and a more efficient general government, for the regulation and management of the concerns of the union. To this end, it was necessary to form a new constitution, whereby the people should delegate the sovereign power of the union to those whom they should select to act for, or represent them, in the new government of the union. The present constitution was formed accordingly; and the powers therein specified, are seen to be delegated to the different branches and individuals of the government, to be exercised by them, in as free, full and ample sovereignty, as the same powers might be, or could have been, exercised by the people themselves.

Of the power thus delegated, those to the legislative branch of the government, are amongst the most important: 1st, to the union—"to provide for the common defence and general welfare;" 2nd, to sections of the union larger than a state; 3rd, to a state; and, 4th, to congressional districts. Hence it is plain that, in our federal system, a member of congress is the *representative of those for whom he legislates.* That is to say, he is the representative of the union; of a section of the union larger than a state; of a state; or of a congressional district; just as the interests of one or the other may happen to preponderate, in any particular case; and that, he is bound to advocate the interests of a section, a state, or a district, in proportion to its importance to the "common defence and general welfare" of the country—and not according to the *degree of his direct responsibility* to those whom he represents—otherwise the purposes of the union would be defeated, and the union itself destroyed. For instance—there is no direct responsibility upon a member of congress, but that which he is under to those who *elect him.* For he cannot be made directly accountable for his official conduct, in any other way, than by the ballot boxes of the district in which he commonly resides. Let us then suppose a case, in which the particular interest of a district might be opposed to the interest of a state, or in which the interests of a state might be opposed to those of a larger section of the union, or in which the interests of a particular section migh be opposed to the general interests of the union:—is there a wise and independent member on the floor of congress, who would, in such a case, advocate the *smaller* interest to the prejudice of the *larger?* I think not. But, if there is, I am certain Henry Clay was not such a member. It is certain that such a member would be in opposition to the principles of the constitution, and to the purposes of the government—and yet, the exercise of the right of instruction might *compel* him to be so!

Wherefore, it seems to me, that, if the right of instruction was not unconstitutional, and could be used with effect in any case whatever, the right to exercise it should be measured, not by the degree of direct responsibility a member is under to his constituents, but by the quantity of general interest involved in the subject of legislation; and, therefore, that, if the right could *exclusively* be exercised with effect, by any description of constituents it would be more in the spirit of the constitution, and more consistent with the principles of the government, if it should be done by a majority, of the people of the union, of a section larger than a state, or of a state, than by a majority of the people of a congressional district.

I am, with great respect,

A Federal Democratic Republican.

An act of the state of New-York, says the National Journal of June 7, requires a census to be taken of the inhabitants, during the present year. The census, when completed, will exhibit the names of all the heads of families in the state; the whole number of males, of females; of males liable to military duty, and between the ages of 16 and 45 years; of aliens, not naturalized; of paupers, of persons of color not taxed; of persons of color taxed and qualified to vote; of deaf and dumb, and of lunatics, giving their respective ages, sexes, and circumstances; of unmarried females between 16 and 45; of females under 16; and of the marriages, births, and deaths, during the preceding year, distinguishing the sexes. It will also exhibit the number of acres of improved land in the state; the number of neat cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs; the number of yards of fulled cloth, flannel, and cloth not fulled; of linen, and of cotton, or other thin cloths, made in each family, during the preceding year; the number of oil-mills, grist-mills, saw-mills, woollen factories, cotton factories, asheries, iron-works, trip hammers, carding machines, and distilleries. This completed, will furnish us with a most valuable statistical document, as far as regards the state of New-York. It would be a great desideratum if the other states of the union could be induced to follow this laudable example. The mass of information thus supplied, would yield us the most correct data, on which general views of the condition of the United States, in regard to its population, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce could be founded. It would enable us to understand our own resources, to estimate our strength, and calculate our growth, with more certainty and satisfaction than by any other mode which can be devised. The project appears to us to be very easy of accomplishment, and one which, in the increasing state of our country, would be as flattering in its particular results to the individual states, as in its general results to the whole.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES,

OF various descriptions, just received from the manufactory of A. RAMAGE, Philadelphia, and for sale at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

July 1, 1825.

### BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.

[The following account of the ceremonies at the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, is given in a letter from the editor of the New-York Daily Advertiser.]

From the first gun at day-break, the streets have been rumbling with carriages, and the noise has now become incessant, for thousands of persons are coming in from the neighboring towns and villages, to witness the intended ceremonies. The city is already extremely filled; some say there were never so many people in Boston before. The public houses were so full last evening, that some of my fellow travellers were not able to find lodgings before midnight. The La Fayette house was completely crowded, the principal stage houses had their hall floors quite occupied by weary strangers, the "Marlborough" had been obliged to refuse admittance to 200 since Saturday last, and others I presume in the same proportion.

From New-London to Providence the road was dusty, but far more smooth and agreeable than I had expected to find it, as great pains had been taken to make it easy, and to remove the stones; but the remainder of the way we barely escaped a very uncomfortable ride. The private carriages of all descriptions, (or in the words of our coachman, every thing that had wheels or legs,) had been taken off to Boston, and numbers of persons were still so urgent to follow, that in some cases 12 and $15 were offered for a single seat, and yet many were unable to obtain one. The steamboat from New-York had landed about 160 passengers there a few hours before.

It was dark last evening when we approached Boston, and rode along the Neck, across the old American lines, as well as the place where General Gage opened a ditch and threw up his breast-work, to command the town. Few cities make a more splendid appearance at night. The five bridges with their branches are lighted with rows of brilliant lamps, so numerous and regularly disposed, as if illuminated for some celebration. These were intermingled with smaller and more distant lights from the city, and the numerous villages which line the whole bay of Charles River, and the whole scene was remarkably gay and beautiful.

I never saw finer weather than it is this morning; it is exactly the desirable medium between the oppressive heat of last week, and the storm which seemed to threaten us yesterday. I have been enjoying a view from the top of the State House, which overlooks not only the city and other nearer objects, but a large extent of country on all sides, and without any interruption. The scene is quite panoramic, with the city for the foreground, broad sheets of water in the middle, and for back ground many smooth and cultivated hills, peninsulas and islands. Some of these spots are highly interesting. An old man who was standing beside me, began to point out places in the neighborhood of Charlestown, with great familiarity, and a question or two brought out his story. He was one of the New-Hampshire militia at Bunker's Hill, and stationed at the rail fence. The British troops were long occupied in getting over, and formed as they arrived behind the present Navy Yard, waiting orders for attack. As they advanced, Col. Prescott raised his voice to its highest pitch, and invited them to come on; saying, "come and we will fight you—we will fight for liberty, for English liberty." "Putnam," said the old man, "it has been said, was not there: but if living witnesses can prove any thing, there were enough that saw him, and actively engaged too. I was near when he ordered some men to remove a gun; and as one of them appeared, he threatened to take off his head." "As for a commander-in-chief," he remarked, "I doubt whether there was one on the ground."

He spoke of the retreat as a confused flight, but he felt very anxious to make an explanation on one point, which would clear up all reflection that it might seem to cast on his character; and could not content himself until he had recounted all the circumstances. However, I believe this was intended to be kept secret; but if I have betrayed his confidence, I did it unconsciously, and of course innocently. The best argument for the retreat, in his opinion was, not that it was necessary; but, he quoted Putnam's own words, "Come my brave fellows, you have done all you can, save yourselves." Putnam's example was a kind of conscience to him: a perfect code of honor: a mirror of Knighthood, and I revered them both the more for it.

The common at this time appeared beautifully, as it extends south from the State House like a Park, ornamented with rows and clusters of large elms, and at that time showing a circle of white tents, surrounding a marque, where two companies of soldiers from Salem, were preparing for a morning's parade, having marched over and encamped there last night.

*Evening.* According to arrangement, the procession formed in front of the State House, though not until some time past ten o'clock, which was the hour appointed. The military companies which had been ordered out or volunteered for guard and escort duties, had been already parading for some time on the Common; and the surviving soldiers of Bunker Hill, and the officers of the revolution, who had been collected had assembled at the Subscription House, at the corner of the Common, decorated with blue badges, and the infirm provided with carriages to take them to Charlestown.

First proceeded a military escort, composed of several companies in neat and handsome uniforms, all formed of young men, whose habiliments and accurate movements showed that they had the honor of their particular corps at heart.

Immediately after these, the survivors of those who had fought at Bunker's (Breed's) Hill made their appearance, about fifty of the foremost being on foot, and presenting a great diversity of physiognomy as well as of dress and gait, for various had been their modes of life since that important day. Among the few who were particularly pointed out, was Colonel Clark, of Connecticut, who, it was mentioned in our paper two or three weeks since, had been invited to give his attendance on the occasion. He however, was in a carriage, as well as a considerable number of his contemporaries. Their drivers were young gentlemen of the city. One of the old men had his drum with him, whether it was beat under Putnam or Prescott, I did not hear. Near him was an old man who had an old leathern pouch in his hand, and which he ever and anon swung over his shoulder with an exulting smile. To the inquiries of a spectator of its history, he only replied, in a loud voice, "Bunker's Hill!" Every one of them looked as if he could tell whole chapters of history, and I regretted that some means could not be taken to preserve the interesting facts which none but they could communicate.

*The Members of the Bunker Hill Monument Association* followed, with their badges, in close sections of 6, and were succeeded by the largest procession of Free Masons I have ever seen; being the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, headed by "the Most Worshipful Grand Master" John Abbot, Esq. who had been invited to lay the corner stone of the Monument. According to an estimate made by a spectator, they must have amounted to near 5000. Next came—

The President of the Association, Rev. Joseph Thaxter, revolutionary chaplain, and Rev. James Walker, chaplains for the occasion, Vice-Presidents of the Association, Directors, Committees, Secretary, and Treasurer.

The President of the United States was to have appeared next in the procession, but was not able to attend.

On reaching Charlestown bridge, the gates were thrown open and continued so all day. The procession first repaired to Breed's Hill, where the battle was fought, and which, at its very summit, was ornamented with a masonic arch, about 30 feet high, bearing an inscription, and twined with evergreens. A little in the rear, and at the corner of the old redoubt, though at the opposite part from that at which the action was fought, the ground had been opened and the preparations made for laying the corner stone of the intended monument. The summit of the hill presents a smooth and gentle swell, quite green, and admirably calculated for the display which now began. A space of several acres was surrounded by sentinels, and none except the procession admitted; which, after marching round, formed a circle within the square, while the Grand Master of the Massachusetts Lodge, with all due ceremonies, laid the corner stone.

On the north-eastern declivity of the hill, and near the lower angle of the old redoubt, was erected an arched hall, with its floor considerably elevated above the ground, and a large golden eagle upon the

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1825.

### Pittsburgh Medical Society.

AT the *fourth* Annual Meeting of the Pittsburgh Medical Society, held on Saturday, June 25, 1825, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. J. P. Gazzam, | *President.* |
| C. L. Armstrong, | *Vice-President.* |
| F. Brunot, | *Chairman.* |
| J. S. Irwin, | *Corresp. Secretary.* |
| J. M'Farlane, | *Recording Secretary.* |
| W. F. Irwin, | *Treasurer.* |
| W. Church, | *Librarian.* |
| H. Hannen, | *Curators.* |
| J. Carothers, | |
| W. Hughey, | |

During the last year,

Drs. Samuel Colhoun, of Philadelphia,
Ephraim M'Dowell, Danville, Ky.
Richard Town,
Samuel Jackson,
Samuel Emlen, Philadelphia,
Horace Potter, New-Lisbon, Ohio, and
Thos. Cummings, Leesburgh, Ohio,

were elected *Honorary Members* of the Society.

J. M'FARLANE,
*Rec. Secretary.*

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*For the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

*Mr Editor*,—I do not think that a public newspaper was ever intended or calculated for the discussion of religious disputes; neither do I think it at all proper in an editor to publish the like: but, sir, when any particular sect is attacked, and their tenets basely misrepresented, I do think that the party have a right to a hearing in defence of injured innocence.

Under the head of "*Curious Customs in Columbia*," I have read with indignation and contempt an extract, published in the Pittsburgh Mercury of the 22d instant, and was struck with astonishment at the vile imputations contained in it.

In the first part of this extract, the author states, that he attended high mass in the evening, (late, as may be discovered from a perusal of it.) Now, sir, I challenge the editor of the Mercury to produce an instance in the whole world, where mass was ever said at a later hour than one o'clock in the day, the canons of the Roman Catholic Church having limited the celebration of these divine mysteries to that hour.

In the next place, the author states, he attended at midnight a curious ceremony of the Catholic Church, called the cock mass, in commemoration of the crowing of the cock, which took place on Peter's denial of Christ. We utterly deny having any such ceremony in the Catholic Church, and I again challenge the editor to produce it in any of the Roman missals, from the dawn of Christianity to the present day.

There is in the Roman Catholic Church what is called the midnight mattins, which the author might have mistaken, through ignorance, for a mass. These mattins are prayers which are said, and on certain festivals are sung, by certian orders of priests, but are never attended to by the laity.

The balance of this selection is as ridiculous as it is false, and is unworthy of any other notice, than merely to observe, that he who asserts it as truth, must believe the whole body of Roman Catholics to be a pack of fools, which will scarcely be asserted against so respectable a body of christians, and so numerous as to compose nearly two thirds of the christian world.

A CATHOLIC CONVERT.

[The writer of the foregoing communication will observe that we have divested it of its strong *personal* character.]

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*Communicated for the Gazette.*

### MEETING AT BROWNSVILLE.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Brownsville and its vicinity, friendly to the Hon H. Clay, held at the house of Col. Brashear, on Thursday, the 23d of June, *Michael Sowers, Esq.* was called to the chair, and *Ephraim L. Blaine*, and *Israel Miller*, were appointed Secretaries; when the following preamble and resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted.

Whereas reports are in circulation, that indignities were offered to the Hon H. Clay, as he passed through Brownsville, on his way to Kentucky, the citizens feel it a duty due to themselves, to make public the incorrectness of the charge, and express their disapprobation of such conduct. That there was an attempt made to insult Mr. Clay, as he was crossing the Monongahela river, by some rude persons, we have reason to believe; and that they were excited by the intemperate language and conduct of some who claim higher rank in society, is not to be doubted. But this meeting feel authorized to say, for the body of the people of this section of country, as well as for themselves, that such conduct is held in the greatest detestation, had it been directed to the humblest individual in society, and much more do they lament, that an attempt was made to insult a man so much their friend, and so worthy of respect from every American.

This meeting are well aware, that considerable excitement was produced with some, by charges against his conduct in the late presidential election, and experience has at all times, and under all circumstances, borne ample testimony, that in a state of excited and violent feeling, to which the public may be raised, the wise and prudent dictates of common sense lose their influence over the minds of men, and give way to the unwise and rash counsels of passion and revenge. With this meeting and a great portion of the people, no such results were produced. They are free to declare, that no evidence has been produced, warranting even a suspicion of unfairness, in the late presidential election, and feel conscious that time will make all satisfied with the result. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Hon. H. Clay has, by many acts, merited our highest regard, and that nothing, in his public transactions, has come to our knowledge, to lessen our esteem for his character, and solicitude for his personal welfare.

*Resolved*, That George Hogg, Washington Hough, Robert Clarke, Joshua Wood, and Israel Miller, be appointed a committee to ascertain from Mr. Clay, the time he expects to arrive in this place, and invite him to partake of a dinner.

MICHAEL SOWERS, Chairman.
EPHRAIM L. BLAINE, } Secretaries.
ISRAEL MILLER, }

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M. Terneaux is the greatest woollen manufacturer in France. He has 22 different factories, and employs 6,000 men. One branch of his business, which till his time was unknown in Europe, is the making of Cashmere shawls. He has imported a number of the Thibet and Angola goats, from whose down those celebrated shawls are made. His flock has increased; the climate suits them; their food costs but little, as they are fond of horse-chesnuts, weeds, and other trash. He sells seventy or eighty annually. The quantity of down produced by each animal, is not above three ounces and a half. He makes but few shawls of the pure downs; but the speculation has succeeded; for it is generally believed that they are made of the same material as the shawls imported from Cashmere. (It is not uncommon to pay from 200 to 450 dollars for a real Cashmere shawl.)

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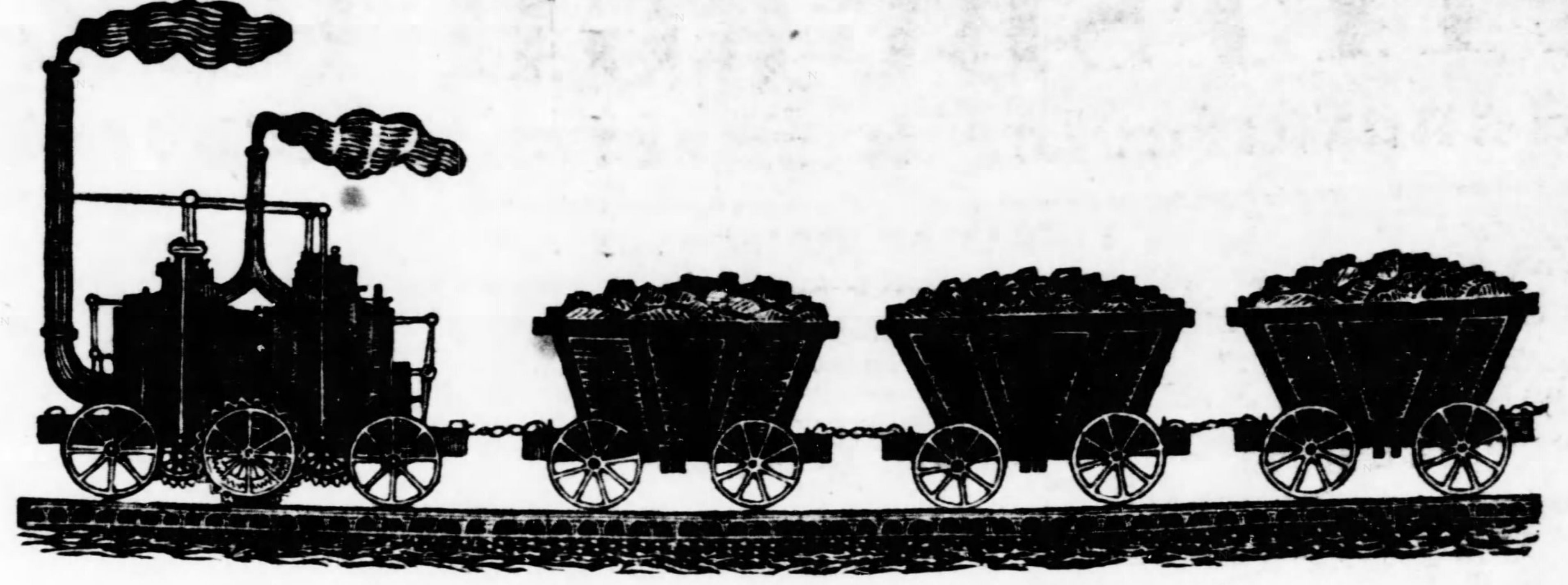
By the bursting of the boiler of the Steam Boat Constitution, on the 20th ult between N. York and Albany, two colored persons were scalded to death.

The three *Thayers* (brothers) were executed at Buffalo on the 17th ult. for the murder of John Love. Upwards of 20,000 spectators were present.



## LOCOMOTIVE STEAM ENGINE.

The locomotive steam engine, of which the above is a cut, reacts by means of the revolving cog-wheel on the protuberances cast for that purpose on the side of one or both the rails: sometimes a third rail is cast for this purpose. The wheels of the carriage traverse the smooth and parallel rails. The number of cars which the engine is capable of drawing, varies of course with its power. A five horse power can draw fifty of the cars in the plate of one ton each. As the steam engine weighs upwards of a ton, the road to sustain it must be stronger and of course more expensive, than when horse-power, or the light gas engine, is used. The cog-wheels do not sustain any portion of the weight of the engine.

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FROM THE STATESMAN.

MESSRS. ANDREWS,—*Gentlemen:* The various publications relative to RAIL-ROADS to which you have given place in your paper, induce me again to call the attention of the public to the subject through the medium of your journal. The annexed plates and the descriptions of the same subjoined, are copied from a very valuable publication relative to internal improvements which appeared from the Philadelphia press some weeks since. It was originally my intention to have made an abstract from that pamphlet, and to have added some hints on the subject, but my public duties and private avocations have hitherto prevented me. I will barely remark that the author of the work referred to calculates the price of transportation per ton from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia on the rail road not to exceed the present price of transportation from Germantown to that city, a distance of only eight miles. The preceding and subjoined plates will render the subject of rail roads as familiar to the eyes of our fellow citizens as it has for some time been to their understandings.

Yours with respect,
*Author of the Rail Road Memorial.*

*Fig.* 1.

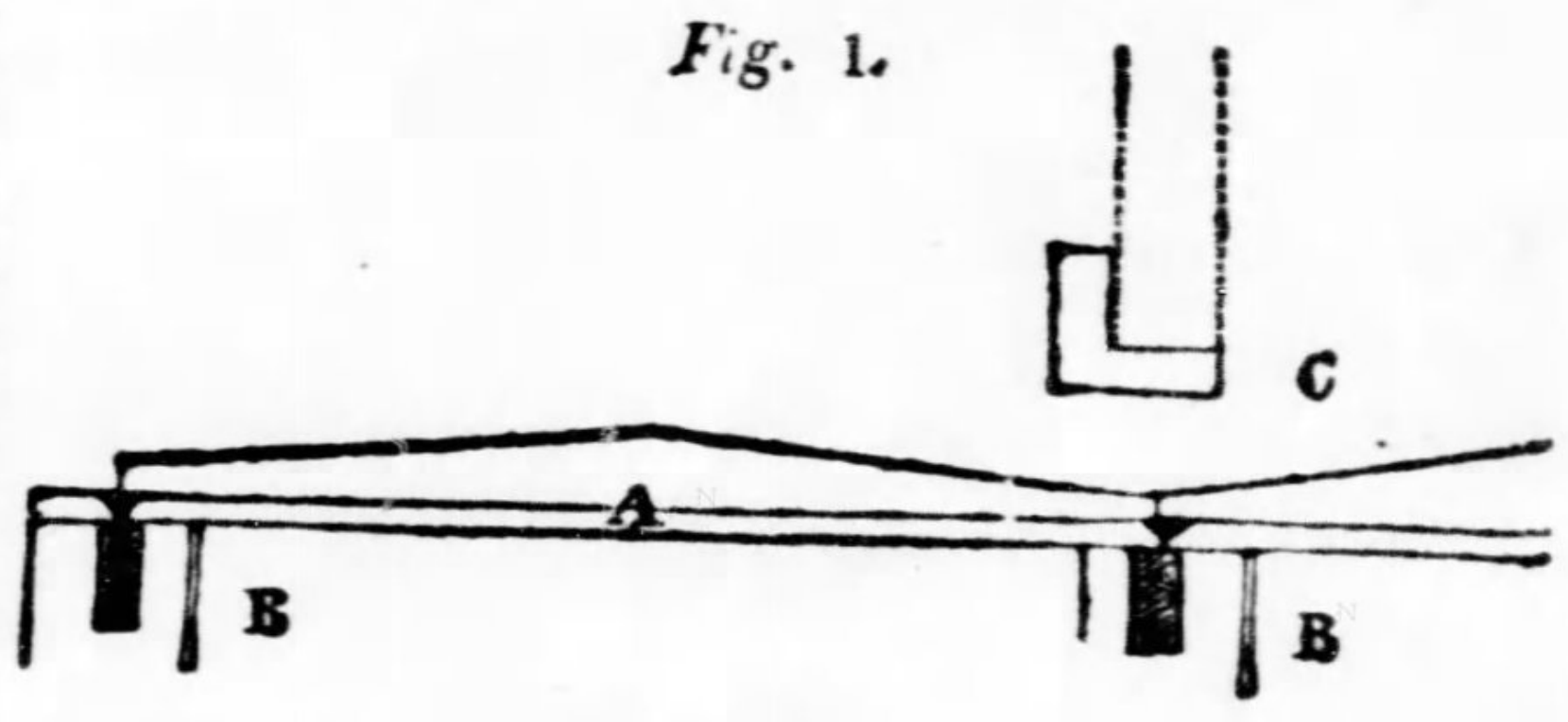


*Fig.* 3.

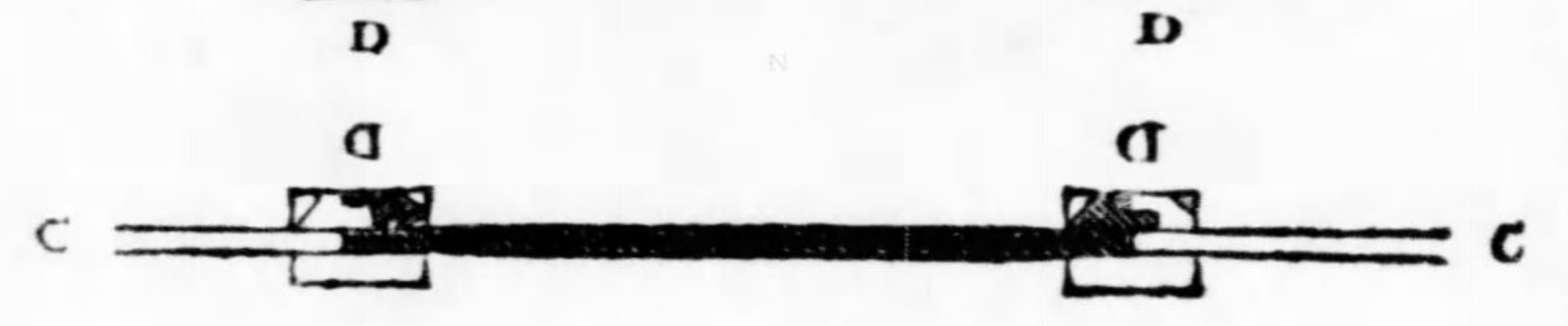


*Fig.* 2.

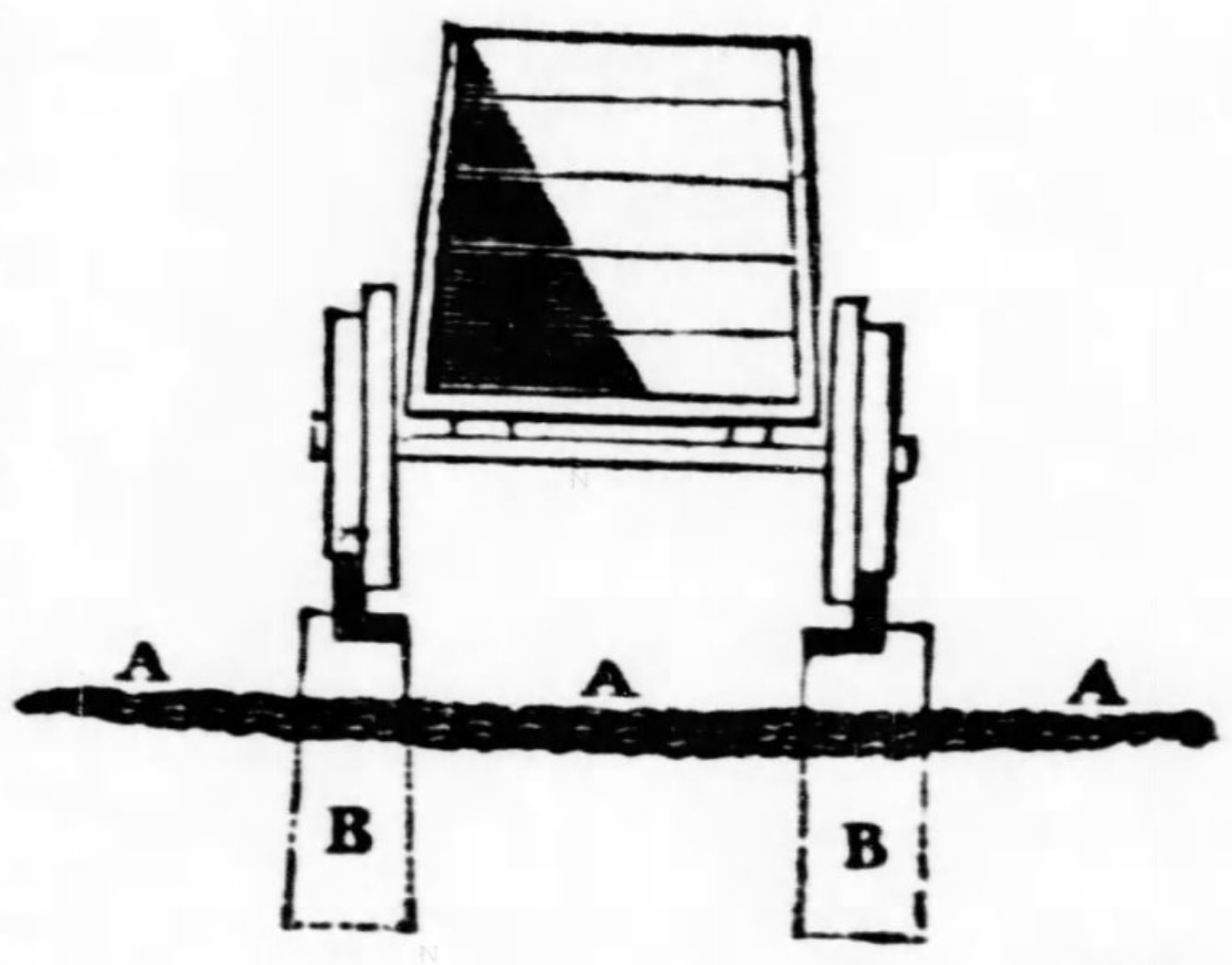
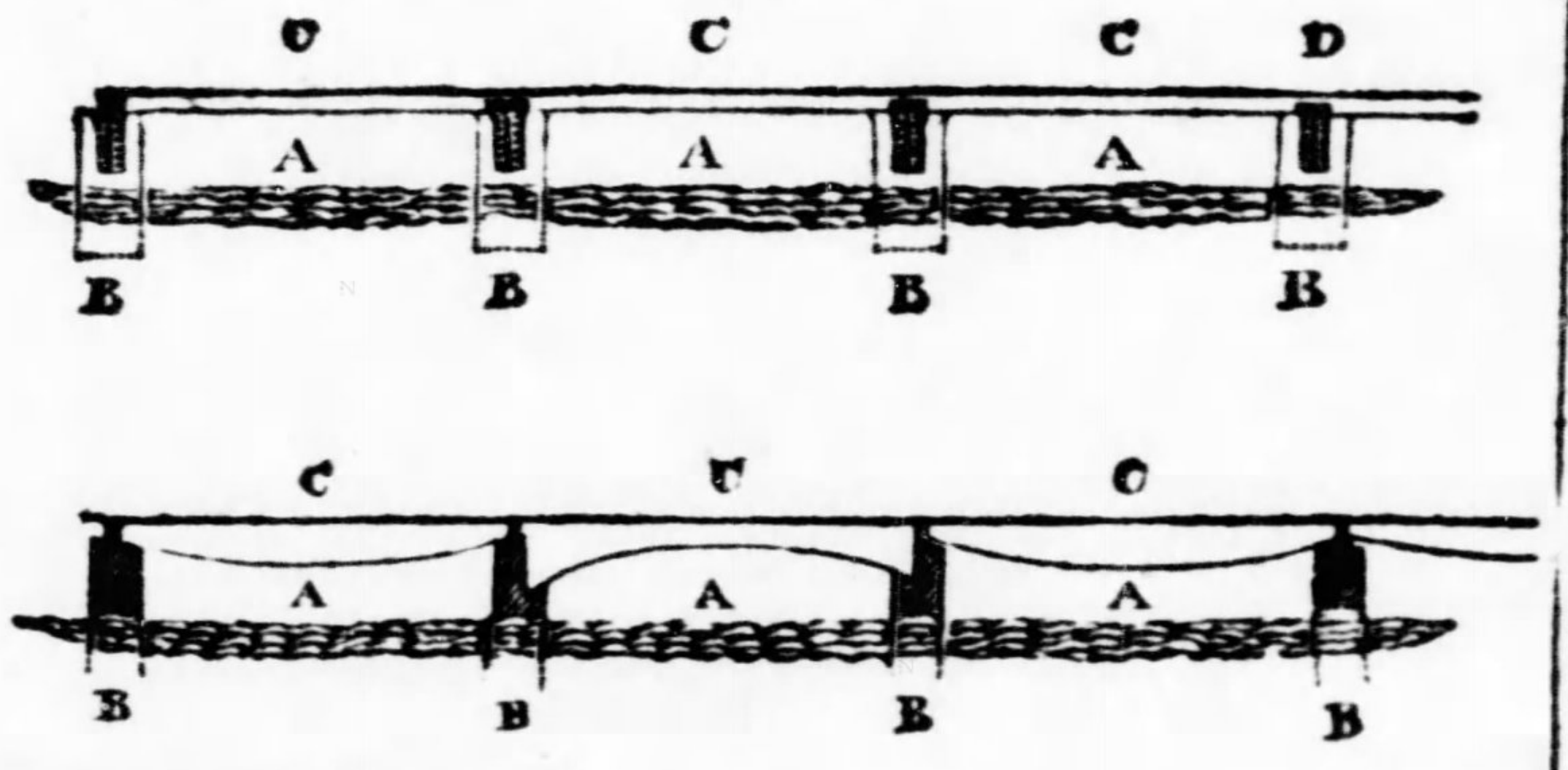


*Fig.* 4. & 5.



## EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

*Fig.* 1.—A. is the profile of a *flat* railway, with a flange; the perpendicular portion of a triangular shape, at right angles with the horizontal surface A. on which the wheels revolve. This form is given the flange for the purpose of strength.——BB. stone piers and props, showing the wooden plug and nail driven therein, to secure the rail in the proper position.——C. a section of the flat rail, the dots representing wheels moving on the horizontal surface C. The perpendicular portion is the section of the flange.

*Fig.* 2.—Is the section of a car or wagon; and a section of the edge railway for which it is designed.——AAA. the surface of the earth. The central portion A. is the path for the horses. It is sometimes raised above, or sunk below, the surface of the ground ajoining the railway.

N. B. *By omitting the interior wheels, (the flanges,) and substituting a spoke, attached to the axle of the car,—which can come in contact in a single point only,—much friction will be prevented.*

*Fig.* 3.—Is a plan or bird's eye view of the edge railway.——CCC. the edge rail.——DDDD. joints resting on the stone props.

*Fig.* 4.—Is a profile and section of an edge railway, in which common bars of iron are used without any alteration.——BBBB. the stone piers.——CCC. is the bar.——D. is the joint, wooden plug and nail.

*Fig.* 5.—Is the profile of the improved railway. The reversed arch or springing arch, as at AAA. renders the iron bar stronger than the same quantity used in figure 4. in the form of a bar of uniform thickness. The arches are all reversed, or all similar to the centre; but to comprise them in one plate, they are represented as differing in the same railway.——BBB. stone or wood props to support the bars. They must be sunk to a depth sufficient to protect them from the action of the frost. They may be elevated to the height of two or three feet above the surface of the soil, to protect the rail from the snow. It will improve the line of draught. In this rail, the upper portion, CCC. on which the wheels glide, being one inch and a half in thickness, the under portion, AAA. is reduced to three-fourths of an inch. The strength of this form permits this with perfect safety; thus exhibiting the maximum of strength, with the minimum of material.

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From Niles' Weekly Register of June 4.

### "RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION."

ESSAY NO. III.

*April* 25, 1825.

SIR:—In my Essay No. II, of the 22d inst. I promised you to examine the opinion of Mr. Clay, as to the right of a particular congressional district to instruct its particular representative in congress. I do not think I am mistaken in supposing that he admitted the principle of this right in his address, of the 26th ultimo, to his late constituents. In speaking to them of the celebrated instructions of the legislature of Kentucky to the Kentucky delegation in congress, in regard to the late presidential election, he says,—"I did not recognise the right, therefore, of the legislature to instruct me. I recognised that right only when exerted by you." These are his words—and, I think, I can scarcely be mistaken, from the general tenor of his address, in supposing that the admission, thus made, was of the right, in its "arbitrary" sense.

Whoever attempts to controvert the deliberate opinions of this eminent statesman, must enter the field of controversy with diffidence, and be disposed to look around him at every step he takes. Such are my impressions at this moment; and, I fear, they may have the effect of giving to this essay the appearance of a tedious recapitulation of those which have preceded it. But it will contain *some* new ideas, perhaps, and may be worth the trouble of a perusal.

In the first place, I shall pause, for a moment, to inquire into the nature of the representative character—such as it is understood to be in its relations to the union and as indicated by the constitution of the United States—and here, again, we must recur to the "meaning of words."

The meaning of the word representative, in the constitutional sense, as I understand it, is that a member of congress represents the *persons*, the *rights*, and the *interests* of the people of his particular district, in all cases that come under the consideration of congress, according to the provisions of the constitution: that is, that he *shall* act for them, according to the best of his understanding and judgment, just as they *might* act for themselves, if they were all personally present in congress.

Now, if every individual in a congressional district could appear in congress to act for themselves, all that they could properly do, would be to inform the congress of the particular state or condition of their district, in its relations to the union, and to propose such measures for consideration as might tend to promote their own interests, in connexion with those of the union. No one of them, however, could, "arbitrarily" control the vote or opinion of any other, in any particular case—nor could even a *majority* of them arbitrarily control the vote or opinion of any individual amongst them: because, every one of them would have an equally *sovereign* and independent right to exercise his own judgment and discretion, in all cases whatever. It follows, then, that a representative, invested with the *sovereign* rights of the people, cannot be arbitrarily controled in the exercise thereof—simply, because their rights *are sovereign:* for, it is the constituent quality of sovereignty, that it has not, and cannot have, a superior or controling power. To control it, is to destroy it—whether it be in the people, by nature, or in their representatives, by delegation. The capacity ceases with the right—and no sovereign act can be done, either by the people or their representatives, when deprived of their sovereign power. If, then, the sovereign right of independent action, delegated by the people to their representative, (the exercise of which is constitutionally necessary in his representative character), be taken from him, even by the people themselves—it matters not whether it be done in the constitutional mode of election, or the unconstitutional mode of arbitrary instruction—the effect is the same: the act deprives him of his *delegated sovereignty*, and, thereby, takes from him the most essential quality of his representative character.

Again—Each section of country in the union, containing 45,000 souls, is a congressional district, according to the constitution, and is entitled to one representative in congress, to attend to its general interests and concerns, in connexion with those of every other congressional district in the union. If the interests of a particular district are not in opposition to the more important interests of other districts, it is supported by as many as are necessary to carry into effect the measures intended to promote such interests—but if the more important interests of other districts are opposed to the interests of a particular district, the lesser interest cannot be promoted at the expense of the greater; because the majority of those immediately concerned would be on the side of the greater interest; and, because, the majority of those *not* immediately concerned would think it unreasonable and unjust that the greater interest should be sacrificed to the less, and would oppose it upon that principle.

But, say the advocates for the right of instruction, the people of the district having the smaller interest at stake, would "instruct" their representative to support it. True!—but it should be recollected, 1st, that, if the right exists at all, it must be common to all; 2d, that the *majority*, opposed to the interest, would be "instructed" as well as the *minority*, in favor of it. So that the right of instruction is, in its nature, *inefficient* for any fair and useful purpose whatever—seeing that, in the hands of a minority, it would always be counteracted by the exercise of the same right on the part of the majority. And this is just as it should be. The majority should always govern. They *can* govern without the right, and it is seen that they *would* govern with it. Hence, it is plain, that the right is useless as well as unconstitutional—and that the only effects of its existence would be to fill the congress and the nation with the brawls and clamors of parties and factions; and, whether those are necessary to the "common defence and general welfare," is a question easily answered.

Again—At the close of the revolutionary war, the sovereign power was indisputably in the people of these states. To preserve their liberty and independence it was thought necessary to form a more perfect union of the states, and a more efficient general government, for the regulation and management of the concerns of the union. To this end, it was necessary to form a new constitution, whereby the people should delegate the sovereign power of the union to those whom they should select to act for, or represent them, in the new government of the union. The present constitution was formed accordingly; and the powers therein specified, are seen to be delegated to the different branches and individuals of the government, to be exercised by them, in as free, full and ample sovereignty, as the same powers might be, or could have been, exercised by the people themselves.

Of the power thus delegated, those to the legislative branch of the government, are amongst the most important: 1st, to the union—"to provide for the common defence and general welfare;" 2nd, to sections of the union larger than a state; 3rd, to a state; and, 4th, to congressional districts. Hence it is plain that, in our federal system, a member of congress is the *representative of those for whom he legislates.* That is to say, he is the representative of the union; of a section of the union larger than a state; of a state; or of a congressional district; just as the interests of one or the other may happen to preponderate, in any particular case; and that, he is bound to advocate the interests of a section, a state, or a district, in proportion to its importance to the "common defence and general welfare" of the country—and not according to the *degree of his direct responsibility* to those whom he represents—otherwise the purposes of the union would be defeated, and the union itself destroyed. For instance—there is no direct responsibility upon a member of congress, but that which he is under to those who *elect him.* For he cannot be made directly accountable for his official conduct, in any other way, than by the ballot boxes of the district in which he commonly resides. Let us then suppose a case, in which the particular interest of a district might be opposed to the interest of a state, or in which the interests of a state might be opposed to those of a larger section of the union, or in which the interests of a particular section migh be opposed to the general interests of the union:—is there a wise and independent member on the floor of congress, who would, in such a case, advocate the *smaller* interest to the prejudice of the *larger?* I think not. But, if there is, I am certain Henry Clay was not such a member. It is certain that such a member would be in opposition to the principles of the constitution, and to the purposes of the government—and yet, the exercise of the right of instruction might *compel* him to be so!

Wherefore, it seems to me, that, if the right of instruction was not unconstitutional, and could be used with effect in any case whatever, the right to exercise it should be measured, not by the degree of direct responsibility a member is under to his constituents, but by the quantity of general interest involved in the subject of legislation; and, therefore, that, if the right could *exclusively* be exercised with effect, by any description of constituents it would be more in the spirit of the constitution, and more consistent with the principles of the government, if it should be done by a majority, of the people of the union, of a section larger than a state, or of a state, than by a majority of the people of a congressional district.

I am, with great respect,

A Federal Democratic Republican.

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An act of the state of New-York, says the National Journal of June 7, requires a census to be taken of the inhabitants, during the present year. The census, when completed, will exhibit the names of all the heads of families in the state; the whole number of males, of females; of males liable to military duty, and between the ages of 16 and 45 years; of aliens, not naturalized; of paupers, of persons of color not taxed; of persons of color taxed and qualified to vote; of deaf and dumb, and of lunatics, giving their respective ages, sexes, and circumstances; of unmarried females between 16 and 45; of females under 16; and of the marriages, births, and deaths, during the preceding year, distinguishing the sexes. It will also exhibit the number of acres of improved land in the state; the number of neat cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs; the number of yards of fulled cloth, flannel, and cloth not fulled; of linen, and of cotton, or other thin cloths, made in each family, during the preceding year; the number of oil-mills, grist-mills, saw-mills, woollen factories, cotton factories, asheries, iron-works, trip hammers, carding machines, and distilleries. This completed, will furnish us with a most valuable statistical document, as far as regards the state of New-York. It would be a great desideratum if the other states of the union could be induced to follow this laudable example. The mass of information thus supplied, would yield us the most correct data, on which general views of the condition of the United States, in regard to its population, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce could be founded. It would enable us to understand our own resources, to estimate our strength, and calculate our growth, with more certainty and satisfaction than by any other mode which can be devised. The project appears to us to be very easy of accomplishment, and one which, in the increasing state of our country, would be as flattering in its particular results to the individual states, as in its general results to the whole.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES,

OF various descriptions, just received from the manufactory of A. RAMAGE, Philadelphia, and for sale at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

July 1, 1825.

### BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.

[The following account of the ceremonies at the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, is given in a letter from the editor of the New-York Daily Advertiser.]

From the first gun at day-break, the streets have been rumbling with carriages, and the noise has now become incessant, for thousands of persons are coming in from the neighboring towns and villages, to witness the intended ceremonies. The city is already extremely filled; some say there were never so many people in Boston before. The public houses were so full last evening, that some of my fellow travellers were not able to find lodgings before midnight. The La Fayette house was completely crowded, the principal stage houses had their hall floors quite occupied by weary strangers, the "Marlborough" had been obliged to refuse admittance to 200 since Saturday last, and others I presume in the same proportion.

From New-London to Providence the road was dusty, but far more smooth and agreeable than I had expected to find it, as great pains had been taken to make it easy, and to remove the stones; but the remainder of the way we barely escaped a very uncomfortable ride. The private carriages of all descriptions, (or in the words of our coachman, every thing that had wheels or legs,) had been taken off to Boston, and numbers of persons were still so urgent to follow, that in some cases 12 and $15 were offered for a single seat, and yet many were unable to obtain one. The steamboat from New-York had landed about 160 passengers there a few hours before.

It was dark last evening when we approached Boston, and rode along the Neck, across the old American lines, as well as the place where General Gage opened a ditch and threw up his breast-work, to command the town. Few cities make a more splendid appearance at night. The five bridges with their branches are lighted with rows of brilliant lamps, so numerous and regularly disposed, as if illuminated for some celebration. These were intermingled with smaller and more distant lights from the city, and the numerous villages which line the whole bay of Charles River, and the whole scene was remarkably gay and beautiful.

I never saw finer weather than it is this morning; it is exactly the desirable medium between the oppressive heat of last week, and the storm which seemed to threaten us yesterday. I have been enjoying a view from the top of the State House, which overlooks not only the city and other nearer objects, but a large extent of country on all sides, and without any interruption. The scene is quite panoramic, with the city for the foreground, broad sheets of water in the middle, and for back ground many smooth and cultivated hills, peninsulas and islands. Some of these spots are highly interesting. An old man who was standing beside me, began to point out places in the neighborhood of Charlestown, with great familiarity, and a question or two brought out his story. He was one of the New-Hampshire militia at Bunker's Hill, and stationed at the rail fence. The British troops were long occupied in getting over, and formed as they arrived behind the present Navy Yard, waiting orders for attack. As they advanced, Col. Prescott raised his voice to its highest pitch, and invited them to come on; saying, "come and we will fight you—we will fight for liberty, for English liberty." "Putnam," said the old man, "it has been said, was not there: but if living witnesses can prove any thing, there were enough that saw him, and actively engaged too. I was near when he ordered some men to remove a gun; and as one of them appeared, he threatened to take off his head." "As for a commander-in-chief," he remarked, "I doubt whether there was one on the ground."

He spoke of the retreat as a confused flight, but he felt very anxious to make an explanation on one point, which would clear up all reflection that it might seem to cast on his character; and could not content himself until he had recounted all the circumstances. However, I believe this was intended to be kept secret; but if I have betrayed his confidence, I did it unconsciously, and of course innocently. The best argument for the retreat, in his opinion was, not that it was necessary; but, he quoted Putnam's own words, "Come my brave fellows, you have done all you can, save yourselves." Putnam's example was a kind of conscience to him: a perfect code of honor: a mirror of Knighthood, and I revered them both the more for it.

The common at this time appeared beautifully, as it extends south from the State House like a Park, ornamented with rows and clusters of large elms, and at that time showing a circle of white tents, surrounding a marque, where two companies of soldiers from Salem, were preparing for a morning's parade, having marched over and encamped there last night.

*Evening.* According to arrangement, the procession formed in front of the State House, though not until some time past ten o'clock, which was the hour appointed. The military companies which had been ordered out or volunteered for guard and escort duties, had been already parading for some time on the Common; and the surviving soldiers of Bunker Hill, and the officers of the revolution, who had been collected had assembled at the Subscription House, at the corner of the Common, decorated with blue badges, and the infirm provided with carriages to take them to Charlestown.

First proceeded a military escort, composed of several companies in neat and handsome uniforms, all formed of young men, whose habiliments and accurate movements showed that they had the honor of their particular corps at heart.

Immediately after these, the survivors of those who had fought at Bunker's (Breed's) Hill made their appearance, about fifty of the foremost being on foot, and presenting a great diversity of physiognomy as well as of dress and gait, for various had been their modes of life since that important day. Among the few who were particularly pointed out, was Colonel Clark, of Connecticut, who, it was mentioned in our paper two or three weeks since, had been invited to give his attendance on the occasion. He however, was in a carriage, as well as a considerable number of his contemporaries. Their drivers were young gentlemen of the city. One of the old men had his drum with him, whether it was beat under Putnam or Prescott, I did not hear. Near him was an old man who had an old leathern pouch in his hand, and which he ever and anon swung over his shoulder with an exulting smile. To the inquiries of a spectator of its history, he only replied, in a loud voice, "Bunker's Hill!" Every one of them looked as if he could tell whole chapters of history, and I regretted that some means could not be taken to preserve the interesting facts which none but they could communicate.

*The Members of the Bunker Hill Monument Association* followed, with their badges, in close sections of 6, and were succeeded by the largest procession of Free Masons I have ever seen; being the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, headed by "the Most Worshipful Grand Master" John Abbot, Esq. who had been invited to lay the corner stone of the Monument. According to an estimate made by a spectator, they must have amounted to near 5000. Next came—

The President of the Association, Rev. Joseph Thaxter, revolutionary chaplain, and Rev. James Walker, chaplains for the occasion, Vice-Presidents of the Association, Directors, Committees, Secretary, and Treasurer.

The President of the United States was to have appeared next in the procession, but was not able to attend.

On reaching Charlestown bridge, the gates were thrown open and continued so all day. The procession first repaired to Breed's Hill, where the battle was fought, and which, at its very summit, was ornamented with a masonic arch, about 30 feet high, bearing an inscription, and twined with evergreens. A little in the rear, and at the corner of the old redoubt, though at the opposite part from that at which the action was fought, the ground had been opened and the preparations made for laying the corner stone of the intended monument. The summit of the hill presents a smooth and gentle swell, quite green, and admirably calculated for the display which now began. A space of several acres was surrounded by sentinels, and none except the procession admitted; which, after marching round, formed a circle within the square, while the Grand Master of the Massachusetts Lodge, with all due ceremonies, laid the corner stone.

On the north-eastern declivity of the hill, and near the lower angle of the old redoubt, was erected an arched hall, with its floor considerably elevated above the ground, and a large golden eagle upon the ity. Here were seats arranged for the principal officers, guests, &c. and a stage for the Orator of the day. On each side extended a long building, open this way, and supplied with seats for several hundred ladies; while the whole declivity between was almost covered with long rows of wooden benches for those belonging to the procession, and some thousands of spectators besides. When a salute had been fired and all had taken their places, a religious service began. There was a prayer by Col. Prescott's chaplain, two hymns sung, &c. and the music made by so many united voices singing Old Hundred, was very harmonious at such a distance, and remarkably solemn.

Mr. Webster was dressed in a loose black gown, and made a fine figure on the stage. He is a large man, of a commanding appearance, and with a countenance very strongly marked, a powerful voice, and energetic manner of gesticulating. I regret that I was unable to get near enough to hear all he said; as when only a small part is obtained, the whole is unintelligible. I did my best to approach but every effort was unavailing; and although one of the most interesting performances of the day, I was obliged to content myself under the disappointment.

Some parts of neighboring ground were occupied by numerous booths, and some fine houses on the hill were filled with ladies and gentlemen, even on their very roofs. This was also the case in every street the procession had passed through, both in Boston and Charlestown; and the throng which were seen on every side, presented nothing of that mingling of all nations which we find in N. York on all public occasions.

After the oration the procession formed again and proceeded to Bunker's Hill, which is a higher eminence about half a mile north. Here an immense marquee had been erected, with a lofty roof affording an agreeable shade, with thirteen long ranges of tables, neatly spread for a grand collation. By a general estimate, which is probably pretty nearly accurate, about 3500 persons here sat down together. The seats of the principal personages were elevated on a platform in the middle, and the roof, above them was neatly decorated with festooned flags and evergreens, while a military band was placed in an orchestra opposite. The toasts were now given.

Old revolutionary men were scattered about at different tables, and as may be supposed, were able to make references to old times with feeling. Here was their glory: they had done deeds of honor with noble motives, for which they deserved the consideration of all, and by which they had secured the approbation of their own consciences. They appeared to be quite engrossed with reflections on past scenes, and seemed to live them over again. They recalled every interesting spot, and every circumstance with which their memory was associated.

Thus they talked, and thus they appeared to feel, till the time arrived for dispersing. "One of them said on rising, we have not another fifty years meeting to look forward to here"—then touching a sheet which contained a list of the ceremonies, and looking at the badge in his old buttonhole, he added, "all these matters will be put into my desk: whoever goes to my funeral will see them all."

### TOASTS.

*The 17th of June, 1775.* The marble may moulder; but while a heart beats in an American bosom, there will be a *tablet* from which the record of that day's glory shall never be effaced.

*The Militia.* What more than to pronounce the *name of Bunker Hill*, to proclaim its character to the world. *Yankee Doodle.*

*The Committee of Safety.* The early guardians of our nation's rights; fearless as faithful in the execution of their trust.

*The Martyrs of Bunker Hill Battle.* We inhale the air they breathed; we tread the ground they trod; we surround the altar where their lives were offered—We swear devotion to their cause! [Drunk standing.]

ODE—BY THE REV. JOHN PIERPONT.
Tune—*Scots wha hae, &c.*

"Spread your banners to the sky!
Let the red cross dance on high!
Charge! their unfledg'd bird will fly
When our trumpets blow.
When they hear our Lion roar,
From the ships and from the shore,
Then, my lads, you'll see no more
Of your rebel foe!"

"Stand! the ground's your own, my braves!
Will ye give it up to slaves?
Will ye look for greener graves?
Hope ye mercy still?
What's the mercy despots feel?
Hear it in that battle peal!
Read it in that bristling steel!
Ask it—ye who will.

Fear ye foes who kill for hire?
Will ye to your *homes* retire?
Look behind you! they're on fire!
And, before you, see,
Who have done it!—From the vale
On they come!—and will ye quail?
Leaden rain and iron hail,
Let their welcome be.

In the God of battle trust!
Die we may—and die we must—
But, O, where can dust to dust
Be consigned so well,
As where heaven its dews shall shed
On the martyr'd patriot's bed,
And the rocks shall raise their head,
Of his deeds to tell."

*Bunker Hill Monument.* Its proud summit shall brighten with the morning's *first* beam, and the evening's last ray. It shall glow with a still richer and purer light, as speaking *their* deeds who repose beneath it.

*The Survivors of Bunker Hill Battle.* The gloom of that day may dwell on their recollection; but in the *brightness* of *this*, they feel that they fought under the auspices of heaven.

*Lexington and Concord.* There the *earnest* was given, that a people, *resolved to be free*, can never be enslaved.

*The President of the United States.*

*The Governor of the Commonwealth.*

*The Continental Army.* Whom *victory* could not elate—whom *defeat* could not depress—their cause, their country—their trust, their God!

*The Memory of Washington.*

*The Continental Congress.* The embodied wisdom of the nation, which wrought the emancipation of one hemisphere, and promulgated the principles which will emancipate the other.

*The Memory of Warren.* Associated with this occasion, his name comes to us "as the gentle rain from heaven, refreshing the place beneath."

*Mr. Webster's Address.*—The New-York Commercial Advertiser says—The President of the Association, the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, pronounced an address of more than an hour's length, a sketch of which I have not time to give, even if it were allowable for a reporter to lay his rude hands upon so splendid and polished a performance. He commenced with a rapid and glowing allusion to the three great epochs which distinguish the history of our country—its discovery, its settlement, and its revolution; of which latter, one of the most splendid events, was the action fought on the ground where we were assembled. He noticed the cause which had brought us together—to erect a monument in commemoration of the gallant action of this day, 50 years ago—and to manifest to succeeding generations that we are not unmindful of the blessings which were purchased at the price of so valuable blood.—He then addressed, with feeling eloquence, the survivors of the battle, at the close paying a finished tribute to the memory of WARREN. He next addressed the survivors of the revolution, and spoke in person to the man who, yet alive, has passed uncontaminated through the vicissitudes of a most appalling revolution, who all gloriously rode out that tempest in which empires swung from their moorings, and who, thrice in his eventful life, has beheld a nation bending in lowly gratitude before him, and pouring at his feet the universal tribute of heartfelt admiration.

These addresses took up rather more than half of the discourse. Mr. W. then proceeded to some of the reflections to which the occasion naturally led, particularly when considered in connexion with its effects on other nations. He delineated, with the discrimination of the statesman, and the eloquence of the orator, the present political state of Europe, the bearings of the political question which is there at present agitated, and the controlling power which Providence has assigned to this country over the civilized world. He concluded by urging the high patriotism, the devoted love of country, to which these considerations naturally incited us. The address was delivered in clear and audible tones of voice, and with great effect, notwithstanding the orator labored under the fierce blaze of the sun pouring the whole time directly upon his uncovered head. The bursts of applause often obliged him to pause, and the conclusion was followed by long and continued cheers.

# PITTSBURGH.

## FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1825.

### Canal Convention Delegates.

FAYETTE COUNTY—*James Todd, Samuel Evans, Thomas Irwin, and John Kennedy.*
HUNTINGDON—*David R. Porter, Richard B. M'Cabe, Esqrs.*
FRANKLIN—*George Chambers, Robert Smith, T. H. Crawford, Esqrs.*
DELAWARE—*George G. Leiper, Th. Smith.*
MIFFLIN—*John Brown, David W. Huling.*
ADAMS.—*John Dickson, and Samuel Sloan, Esqs.*

*Military Election.*—On Saturday last, *Frederick Yost* was elected Colonel of the 87th Regiment Pa. Militia, by a Majority of 70 votes over *John M'Farland*; and *Robert Duncan* Lieutenant Colonel, by about the same majority over *Robert Burke*, Esq.

COMMUNICATION.

*The Mayoralty.* The provisions of the act of Assembly of 25th March, 1825, render the tenure of the office of Mayor *incompatible* with the situation of President of the Pittsburgh Bank. This, with some changes in the domestic arrangements of our respected fellow-citizen, *John Darragh*, Esq., which rendered his farther attendance to the duties of the Mayoralty entirely inconvenient, induced this gentleman to resign that office.

The Select and Common Councils met on Tuesday last, to fill the vacancy occasioned by this resignation, and duly elected *John M. Snowden*, Esq. Mayor of the City.

At this meeting it was *unanimously* voted, "That the thanks of the Councils be presented to John Darragh, Esq. for the impartial, upright, and honorable manner in which he has discharged the duties of Mayor for many years past."

This testimony of respect was justly due to the gentleman, who, during the period of eight years, has been elected and re-elected Mayor, and frequently by the unanimous vote of Councils containing members of different political sentiments.

COMMUNICATION.

### THE COMMENCEMENT.

On Wednesday, the 29th ult. the Commencement, by the students of the Western University, took place in the first Presbyterian Church of this city, and the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Oliver Cunningham, of Jefferson county, state of Ohio; on Fergus Cannon, of Indiana, in this state; on James M'Cully, of Allegheny county; and on John Roseburgh, Thomas Hamilton, John Black, and Daniel Agnew, of the city of Pittsburgh. It is understood that the attainments of these young men were so nearly equal, that no first and second honors, &c. were bestowed. The young gentlemen all delivered original compositions of their own, and gave very general satisfaction. We understand that they were young men of very correct deportment during all the time they have attended the University, and that they have the reputation of being good scholars. Almost all of them are said to be excellent Greek scholars, having read, beside the New Testament and Homer, the Collectanea Minora and Majora. It is said that the second volume was read every word in the class, and that some of them have read a good part of both volumes a second time. We thought their compositions showed a taste for turning their sentences with elegance and ease; and that in fact their general style was such as did both themselves and their teachers credit.

The Rev. J H Hopkins has been chosen by the Board of Trustees, Professor of Belles Lettres, Criticism, and Composition, in the University. Every man of taste must be thankful to the Board for this enlightened and promising choice. Mr. Hopkins was well known at the bar; and while his taste was there conspicuous, in his more matured compositions for the pulpit, he appears eminently qualified for the duties of the professorship to which he is chosen.

The Canal Commissioners, it appears, have as yet performed no service. This delay in entering upon their duties, is said to have been occasioned by Mr. Gallatin's declining to act, and the necessity which the remaining members conceived there was to wait for the appointment of a person to complete the board. Gen. Lacock having been appointed to fill the vacancy, and gone on to meet his colleagues, it is to be hoped the business will be entered upon forthwith.

The legislature of Massachusetts, authorised the payment of the expenses, of Lafayette's visit to Boston. They also granted three dollars, with one dollar for every 20 miles' travel, to the survivors of the Bunker's Hill battle who attended the celebration. A committee of Association was employed in taking down from the veterans present, their respective narratives of the battle.

Mr. Webster's oration was to be printed in pamphlet form, the publishers having paid 600 dollars for it to the Association.

### Foreign News.

Arrived at Boston, brig Clio, Goodwin, from Smyrna—sailed April 7. The following was handed Capt Goodwin the day he sailed by a merchant at Smyrna:

From our latest accounts from the Morea, it appears the Egyptian expedition had effected a landing of about 14,000 troops. Two actions had occurred before Navarin and Calamata, in which the Greeks had been successful, and had taken a great number of prisoners. The Greek fleet had sailed from Hydra to the amount of about forty sail in quest of them, and it was expected an action between the two fleets would soon occur. A brig of war, and some other vessels had been taken by the advanced ships of the Greek squadron. Patras was closely besieged by land and blockaded by sea. A French ship of war just arrived here, had been ordered off by the Greek squadron, and not allowed to enter. President Conduriotti was there in person. Gen. Colocotroni and his party, suspected of treason, were closely confined at Hydra to await their trial. The Samiots have sent a deputation to Hydra for succour of some ships as they expect an attack from the Ottoman fleet, which was granted to them. The Ottoman fleet have partly come out from Constantinople. A squadron of Algerines are daily expected in the Archipelago, against the Greeks. Great preparations are making by the Turks to enter the Morea at all points. The Greeks were also making great preparations to meet them.

(*By a later arrival.*)

Thebes and Athens had been relieved from their apprehensions by the departure of the 2000 Albanians for Negropont. It appears that the Turks will not act until the Pacha who commands in Albania shall be ready to advance for the Gulf of Lepanto. The Egyptian fleet is blockaded in the Bay of Modon. The Greeks have never felt more confidence.

Letters from Constantinople to the 11th of April, state that the Egyptian expedition against the Morea had nearly failed. Ibrahim Pacha had contented himself with waiting between Coron and Modon for recruits, and neither Calamata nor Navarin had been captured. Conduriotti is commander in chief by land and sea.

*Paris, May 13.*—The canopy destined for the coronation, and which his majesty presents to the Cathedral of Rheims, is magnificent in the extreme. It is of cloth of gold ornamented with bunches of grapes, ears of corn, oak branches and stems of lilies. These ornaments, although woven, have the rich appearance of embroidery.—Upon the lateral fronts are embroidered a pelican and a lamb, and at their extremities the King's cypher surmounted by a crown in diamonds. The upper part is decorated with a group of angels supporting a globe, surrounded by a globe and cross.

### Married,

On Thursday, the 23d June, by *Rev. Robert Patterson*, Mr. HENRY WILSON, of Washington county, Pa. to Miss SARAH GILLELAND, of Allegheny county, Pa.

On the 24th ult. by Rev. Joseph Stockton, *Mr. John Stork*, of Pittsburgh, to *Miss Mary Scott*, of Ross township, Allegheny county.

On the same day, by the same, *Mr. Robert Kissic*, of Deer township, to *Miss Margaret Galbraith*, of Pine township, Allegheny county.

At Greensburgh, on the 2d ult. *Mr. Edward N. Clopper*, merchant, formerly of Baltimore, to *Mrs Hetty Forward*, daughter of the Hon. John Young.

### Died,

At Chillicothe, Ohio, on the 17th ult. aged 23 years, Mrs. *Jane Ramsay*, consort of Mr. James P. Ramsay.

*Was drowned*, on the 3d ult. in attempting to ford Fox River, *Morris Birkbeck* Esq. of Wayneburgh, Illinois, author of "*Letters from Illinois.*"

### ATTENTION!

### Pittsburgh Light Dragoons

WILL parade in full uniform, (winter dress,) at the Captain's quarters on Saturday, the 2d July, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely. Punctual attendance must be given, as the Troop is to be organized on that day. By order of the captain

S. P. DARLINGTON, 1st Sergt.

July 1.

### Attention! City Blues.

YOU will assemble, completely armed and equipped, provided with 12 rounds of blank cartridge, at my quarters, on Monday, July 4th, precisely at 4 o'clock, A. M. The Band will meet at the same time and place.

**Geo. G. Wright,**
*Captain.*

July 1.

N. B. The Honorary Members of the corps, are particularly invited to partake in the festivity of the day, at the elegant spring of Mr. *West Elliott*, on the bank of the Ohio.

### Anniversary of American Independence.

REPUBLICAN DINNER.

THE Committee of Arrangement have the pleasure of informing their fellow citizens, that *Barges* will be in readiness to convey the company from the Monongahela wharf, to the farm of Mr. Bailey, on the Ohio river, at 10 o'clock, A. M. At 12 o'clock, the Declaration of Independence will be read by the Hon. Wm Wilkins, and an *Oration*, in honor of the day, will be pronounced by A. S. T. Mountain, Esq. Dinner will be on the table at 2 o'clock precisely.

FRANCIS BAILEY.
*Chairman of the Committee.*

July 1.

### VACCINE MATTER.

PHYSICIANS and others, who wish to be supplied with

**GENUINE VACCINE MATTER,**

And directions for using the same, may at all times be accommodated by addressing a letter to me through the medium of the Post-Office, or otherwise; enclosing a three dollar note of any bank whose notes shall be current here.

If the matter sent by me should fail to take effect, as will sometimes unavoidably happen, another portion will be given in its stead, free of any charge.

**J. Dimmitt,**
*Pittsburgh.*

N. B.—*J. D.* having made Pittsburgh his permanent residence, respectfully invites those who wish to have themselves or their children vaccinated, to call on him at *Dr. Agnew's*, Second street.

July 1, 1825.—3t*

### FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber wishes to rent, on perpetual lease, the LOT he now lives on, in Wood st. between Fourth street and Diamond Alley.

**It will be laid out in LOTS,**
To suit those wishing to rent.

**Wm. Robinson.**

Pittsburgh, July 1.—tf

### STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, on the 26th of June, a middle sized Black Horse, 7 or 8 years old, shod all round; has a sore back, and is a natural pacer. He was seen on Sunday evening, at Mr. Carr's Church, on the Washington Road. It is supposed he will make his way towards Kentucky. A liberal reward, and all reasonable charges for his return.

**John M'Kee.**
*Diamond, Pittsburgh.*

July 1, 1825—3t.

### NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of *HENRY H. STEELE*, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd. will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them for payment, at Mr. Robert Stewart's Inn, to

**William Steele,**
*Surviving Administrator.*

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1825—3t.

### FOR SALE,

### Four hundred Acres of LAND,

SIX miles from the town of Butler, in Centre township, Butler county, on which there are a cabin House and Barn, and about fifty acres cleared. The land is of the best quality, and will be sold cheap. For terms apply to Dr. F. Bausman, near Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, adjoining the premises.

**Henry Miller.**

July 1—tf.

### VEGETABLE CERATE

STILL more proof of the wonderful effects of the Preservative Vegetable HAIR CERATE, which will appear by the subsequent certificates, published at the particular request of the patients, for the benefit of the public:

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Copy of a letter from Dr. Wm. Chambers of N. York.

*New York, Eldridge-st Oct 12, 1825.*

SIR—Your Vegetable Cerate having prevented my hair from coming out, I recommended it to Dr. Divine, who was nearly bald—he had not used it more than four weeks, when a vigorous vegetation of young hair made its appearance. From a motive of curiosity I have paid much attention to its action for 15 months, and from accurate observations I can safely say, I have known as many as 50 persons, whose hair has been reproduced in this City. I am induced to believe, from the above observations, that it is the only thing yet ever discovered that reproduces the Hair. With respect, WM. CHAMBERS

*Copy of a letter from George Hubbard, Esq. of Berlin, Hartford county, Conn. to the Proprietor of the Vegetable Cerate or Hair Restorative.*

SIR—For the satisfaction of those who have lost their hair and become bald, I will state that I was completely bald for nearly five years; on hearing of the many cures effected by your Vegetable Cerate, I was induced to give it a trial. And now after using three boxes—and in the short space of six weeks, I find my hair is reproduced with all its original vigor. I was also afflicted with an almost constant headache—since using the Cerate it has entirely left me.

Your ob't servant,
GEORGE HUBBARD

### HAIR RESTORATIVE,

AND

### *Preservative Vegetable Cerate.*

Simple in its Nature, and Wonderful in its Operation.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practice deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed in the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off the hair, but, in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured, that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewed and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair: these, like many other organs of the animal body, which have been in a state of dormancy and disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured, that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

This wonderful discovery has given general satisfaction through the United States. Independent of its great value, it always keeps the hair smooth, and gives it a beautiful glossy appearance.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr. JAMES R. HART, for the City of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

☞It will also be kept constantly for sale by appointment, in Pittsburgh only by

**Pettigrew, Horner, & Clayland,**
*Agents for the Proprietor.*

Pittsburgh, July 1—4t.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JANUARY & SUTHERLAND is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by *Andrew M. January*, who is duly authorized to collect all moneys due to, and pay the debts of the firm.

**Andrew M. January,**
**Wm. Sutherland.**

*Test*—CHAS. E. WOLF,
WILLIAM HUSTON, JR.
Maysville, June 13, 1825.—[J 24]

### STORAGE

AND

### Commission Business.

### ANDREW M. JANUARY,

*Late of the firm of January and Sutherland,*

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will continue to transact a *STORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS* in the house lately occupied by said firm. As his attention will be exclusively devoted to the above business, he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction, and merit a continuance of past favors. He has on hand the following articles, which he will sell low for cash, or barter for such country produce as will suit this market, to wit:

4, 6, 8, and 12d NAILS & BRADS, by the keg;
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS;
GLASS WARE by the box, assorted;
COFFEE, by the bag or barrel;
MACKEREL, do
New-Orleans MOLASSES;
COPPERAS, by the keg or bbl
YOUNG HYSON TEA;
Writing and Wrapping PAPER, by the ream;
WHITE LEAD, ground in oil and dry;
Painters' RED LEAD; POWDER, by the keg;
IRON WIRE SIFTERS;
RIDDLES and WOVE WIRE;
LOGWOOD and FUSTIC;
SPELLING BOOKS by the dozen;
BED CORDS and PLOUGH LINES;
TARRED ROPE; CANDLES, by the box;
MADDER, ALUM and SALTS, by the keg.

Also, a variety of other articles, suitable for this market, not enumerated above.

Maysville, Ky. June 13, 1825.——[J24]-6t.

### NOTICE.

PERSONS having claims against the estate of Colonel DUNNING M'NAIR, late of Wilkins township, deceased, will please present them, properly attested, to either of the subscribers; and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

**Dunning R. M'Nair,** } *Adms.*
**Saml. H. Scott,** }

July 1, 1825—3t*

### Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, on the night of the 25th ult. an apprentice to the Boot and Shoemaking business, named WILLIAM THOMPSON; about 18 or 19 years of age; has a down look; is very impudent, and much addicted to swearing and lying. He had on, and took with him, a grey coatee and pantaloons, a new fur hat, a new suit of Wilmington striped cotton clothes, a new pair of brown casinet pantaloons, two pairs of shoes, and a new pair of pumps, which have since been missing.—The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his apprehension. All persons are forewarned from harboring said apprentice at their peril.

**James Harmon.**

July 1, 1825—3t

PITTSBURGH

### FLINT GLASS-WORKS.

**Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,**

HAVE, in addition to their former assortment, of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which is now very complete,

LA FAYETTE and MEDALION

**Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.**

Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

### ALL IN ONE DAY!

To be drawn in the city of Baltimore,

**ON THE 27TH OF JULY,**

By the Improved Mode, secured by letters patent under seal of the United States.

COHEN'S OFFICE, }
Baltimore, June 2 1825 }

THE IMPROVED MODE OF DRAWING, having been universally and so decidedly approved by the public, as evinced by the unprecedented sales in the late State Lottery, the *Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council* have again adopted the same plan in the following scheme, which we have the pleasure now to present, viz:—

### Grand State Lottery of Md.

NUMBER 5.

**HIGHEST PRIZE, $40,000!**

**Splendid Scheme.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $40,000 | is | $40,000 |
| 1 | | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| 1 | | 5,000 | | 5,000 |
| 10 | prizes of | 1,000 | | 10,000 |
| 30 | | 100 | | 3,000 |
| 50 | | 50 | | 2,500 |
| 200 | | 20 | | 4,000 |
| 250 | | 10 | | 2,500 |
| 500 | | 6 | | 3,000 |
| 20,000 | | 4 | | 80,000 |
| 21,043 | Prizes | | | $160,000 |

40,000 Tickets—More Prizes than Blanks!

☞Every prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

☞*Mode of Drawing.*—The numbers will be put into one wheel, as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes *above* the denomination of Four dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of $4, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of $40,000—that is to say, if the $40,000 prize should come out to an *odd* number, then *every odd number in the scheme* will be entitled to a $4 prize. If the $40,000 prize should come out to an *even* number, then *all even numbers in the scheme* will be each entitled to a prize of $4.

☞Odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

☞Even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in *one drawing*, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to *every alternate number in the scheme* so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, *is not restricted* from drawing an inferior one also; many tickets, therefore, will necessarily obtain *two prizes each*.

☞The drawing will take place in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 27th of July, and *will finish on the same day.*

The brilliancy of this scheme is altogether unprecedented. Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk incurred, (*there not being one blank to a prize,*) and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude heretofore unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two tickets or two shares, (one odd and one even number,) and in the ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole Tickets | 5 00 | Quarters | 1 25 |
| Halves | 2 50 | Eighths | 63 |

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers odd and even at

### COHEN'S

### Lottery & Exchange Office,

114, MARKET STREET—BALTIMORE,

Where, in the late State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 dollars, 40,000 dollars, two of 20,000 dollars, three of 10,000, besides no less than twelve capitals of 5,000, and *where more capital prizes have been obtained, than at any other Office in America.*

☞Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid,) will meet the accustomed prompt attention. Address to

**J. I. Cohen, Jr.**
*Baltimore.*

June 10—4t.

top. Here were seats arranged for the principal officers, guests, &c. and a stage for the Orator of the day. On each side extended a long building, open this way, and supplied with seats for several hundred ladies; while the whole declivity between was almost covered with long rows of wooden benches for those belonging to the procession, and some thousands of spectators besides. When a salute had been fired and all had taken their places, a religious service began. There was a prayer by Col. Prescott's chaplain, two hymns sung, &c. and the music made by so many united voices singing Old Hundred, was very harmonious at such a distance, and remarkably solemn.

Mr. Webster was dressed in a loose black gown, and made a fine figure on the stage. He is a large man, of a commanding appearance, and with a countenance very strongly marked, a powerful voice, and energetic manner of gesticulating. I regret that I was unable to get near enough to hear all he said; as when only a small part is obtained, the whole is unintelligible. I did my best to approach but every effort was unavailing; and although one of the most interesting performances of the day, I was obliged to content myself under the disappointment.

Some parts of neighboring ground were occupied by numerous booths, and some fine house on the hill were filled with ladies and gentlemen, even on their very roofs. This was also the case in every street the procession had passed through, both in Boston and Charlestown; and the throng which were seen on every side, presented nothing of that mingling of all nations which we find in N.York on all public occasions.

After the oration the procession formed again and proceeded to Bunker's Hill, which is a higher eminence about half a mile north. Here an immense marquee had been erected, with a lofty roof affording an agreeable shade, with thirteen long ranges of tables, neatly spread for a grand collation. By a general estimate, which is probably pretty nearly accurate, about 3500 persons here sat down together. The seats of the principal personages were elevated on a platform in the middle, and the roof, above them was neatly decorated with festooned flags and evergreens, while a military band was placed in an orchestra opposite. The toasts were now given.

Old revolutionary men were scattered about at different tables, and as may be supposed, were able to make references to old times with feeling. Here was their glory: they had done deeds of honor with noble motives, for which they deserved the consideration of all, and by which they had secured the approbation of their own consciences. They appeared to be quite engrossed with reflections on past scenes, and seemed to live them over again. They recalled every interesting spot, and every circumstance with which their memory was associated.

Thus they talked, and thus they appeared to feel, till the time arrived for dispersing. "One of them said on rising, we have not another fifty years meeting to look forward to here"—then touching a sheet which contained a list of the ceremonies, and looking at the badge in his old button-hole, he added, "all these matters will be put into my desk: whoever goes to my funeral will see them all."

### TOASTS.

*The 17th of June, 1775.* The marble may moulder; but while a heart beats in an American bosom, there will be a *tablet* from which the record of that day's glory shall never be effaced.

*The Militia.* What more than to pronounce the *name* of *Bunker Hill*, to proclaim its character to the world. *Yankee Doodle.*

*The Committee of Safety.* The early guardians of our nation's rights; fearless as faithful in the execution of their trust.

*The Martyrs of Bunker Hill Battle.* We inhale the air they breathed; we tread the ground they trod; we surround the altar where their lives were offered—We swear devotion to their cause! [Drunk standing.]

ODE—By the Rev. John Pierpont.

Tune—*Scots wha hae, &c.*

"Spread your banners to the sky!
Let the red cross dance on high!
Charge! their unfledg'd bird will fly
When our trumpets blow.
When they hear our Lion roar,
From the ships and from the shore,
Then, my lads, you'll see no more
Of your rebel foe!"

"Stand! the ground's your own, my braves!
Will ye give it up to slaves?
Will ye look for greener graves?
Hope ye mercy still?
What's the mercy despots feel?
Hear it in that battle peal!
Read it in that bruting steel!
Ask it—ye who will.

Fear ye foes who kill for hire?
Will ye to your *homes* retire?
Look behind you! they're on fire!
And, before you, see,
Who have done it!—From the vale
On they come!—and will ye quail?
Leaden rain and iron hail,
Let their welcome be.

In the God of battle trust!
Die we may—and die we must—
But, O, where can dust to dust
Be consigned so well,
As where heaven its dews shall shed
On the martyr'd patriot's bed,
And the rocks shall raise their head,
Of his deeds to tell."

*Bunker Hill Monument.* Its proud summit shall brighten with the morning's *first* beam, and the evening's *last* ray. It shall glow with a still richer and purer light, in speaking *their* deeds who repose beneath it.

*The Survivors of Bunker Hill Battle.* The gloom of that day may dwell on their recollection; but in the *brightness* of *this*, they feel that they fought under the auspices of heaven.

*Lexington and Concord.* There the *earnest* was given, that a people, *resolved to be free*, can never be enslaved.

*The President of the United States.*

*The Governor of the Commonwealth.*

*The Continental Army.* Whom *victory* could not elate—whom *defeat* could not depress—their cause, their country—their trust, their God!

*The Memory of Washington.*

*The Continental Congress.* The embodied wisdom of the nation, which wrought the emancipation of one hemisphere, and promulgated the principles which will emancipate the other.

*The Memory of Warren.* Associated with this occasion, his name comes to us "as the gentle rain from heaven, refreshing the place beneath."

*Mr. Webster's Address.*—The New-York Commercial Advertiser says—The President of the Association, the Hon. Daniel Webster, pronounced an address of more than an hour's length, a sketch of which I have not time to give, even if it were allowable for a reporter to lay his rude hands upon so splendid and polished a performance. He commenced with a rapid and glowing allusion to the three great epochs which distinguish the history of our country—its discovery, its settlement, and its revolution; of which latter, one of the most splendid events, was the action fought on the ground where we were assembled. He noticed the cause which had brought us together—to erect a monument in commemoration of the gallant action of this day, 50 years ago—and to manifest to succeeding generations that we are not unmindful of the blessings which were purchased at the price of so valuable blood.—He then addressed, with feeling eloquence, the survivors of the battle, at the close paying a finished tribute to the memory of Warren. He next addressed the survivors of the revolution, and spake in person to the man who, yet alive, has passed uncontaminated through the vicissitudes of a most appalling revolution, who all gloriously rode out that tempest in which empires swung from their moorings, and who, thrice in his eventful life, has beheld a nation bending in lowly gratitude before him, and pouring at his feet the universal tribute of heartfelt admiration.

These addresses took up rather more than half of the discourse. Mr. W. then proceeded to some of the reflections to which the occasion naturally led, particularly when considered in connexion with its effects on other nations. He delineated, with the discrimination of the statesman, and the eloquence of the orator, the present political state of Europe, the bearings of the political question which is there at present agitated, and the controlling power which Providence has assigned to this country over the civilized world. He concluded by urging the high patriotism, the devoted love of country, to which these considerations naturally incited us. The address was delivered in clear and audible tones of voice, and with great effect, notwithstanding the orator labored under the fierce blaze of the sun pouring the whole time directly upon his uncovered head. The bursts of applause often compelled him to pause, and the conclusion was followed by long and continued cheers.

# PITTSBURGH.

## FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1825.

### Canal Convention Delegates.

Fayette County—*James Todd, Samuel Evans, Thomas Irwin, and John Kennedy.*

Huntingdon—*David R. Porter, Richard B. M'Cabe, Esqrs.*

Franklin—*George Chambers, Robert Smith, T. H. Crawford, Esqrs.*

Delaware—*George G. Leiper, Th. Smith.*

Mifflin—*John Brown, David W. Huling.*

Adams.—*John Dickson, and Samuel Sloan, Esqs.*

*Military Election.*—On Saturday last, *Frederick Yost* was elected Colonel of the 87th Regiment Pa. Militia, by a Majority of 70 votes over *John M'Farland*; and *Robert Duncan* Lieutenant Colonel, by about the same majority over *Robert Burke*, Esq.

COMMUNICATION.

*The Mayoralty.* The provisions of the act of Assembly of 25th March, 1825, render the tenure of the office of Mayor *incompatible* with the situation of President of the Pittsburgh Bank. This, with some changes in the domestic arrangements of our respected fellow-citizen, *John Darragh*, Esq., which rendered his farther attendance to the duties of the Mayoralty entirely inconvenient, induced this gentleman to resign that office.

The Select and Common Councils met on Tuesday last, to fill the vacancy occasioned by this resignation, and duly elected *John M. Snowden*, Esq. Mayor of the City.

At this meeting it was *unanimously* voted, "That the thanks of the Councils be presented to John Darragh, Esq. for the impartial, upright, and honorable manner in which he has discharged the duties of Mayor for many years past."

This testimony of respect was justly due to the gentleman, who, during the period of eight years, has been elected and re-elected Mayor, and frequently by the unanimous vote of Councils containing members of different political sentiments.

COMMUNICATION.

### THE COMMENCEMENT.

On Wednesday, the 29th ult. the Commencement, by the students of the Western University, took place in the first Presbyterian Church of this city, and the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Oliver Cunningham, of Jefferson county, state of Ohio; on Fergus Cannon, of Indiana, in this state; on James M'Cully, of Allegheny county; and on John Roseburgh, Thomas Hamilton, John Black, and Daniel Agnew, of the city of Pittsburgh. It is understood that the attainments of these young men were so nearly equal, that no first and second honors, &c were bestowed. The young gentlemen all delivered original compositions of their own, and gave very general satisfaction. We understand that they were young men of very correct deportment during all the time they have attended the University, and that they have the reputation of being good scholars. Almost all of them are said to be excellent Greek scholars, having read, beside the New Testament and Homer, the Collectanea Minora and Majora. It is said that the second volume was read every word in the class, and that some of them have read a good part of both volumes a second time. We thought their compositions showed a taste for turning their sentences with elegance and ease; and that in fact their general style was such as did both themselves and their teachers credit.

The Rev. J H Hopkins has been chosen by the Board of Trustees, Professor of Belles Lettres, Criticism, and Composition, in the University. Every man of taste must be thankful to the Board for this enlightened and promising choice. Mr. Hopkins was well known at the bar; and while his taste was there conspicuous, in his more matured compositions for the pulpit, he appears eminently qualified for the duties of the professorship to which he is chosen.

The Canal Commissioners, it appears, have as yet performed no service. This delay in entering upon their duties, is said to have been occasioned by Mr. Gallatin's declining to act, and the necessity which the remaining members conceived there was to wait for the appointment of a person to complete the board. Gen. Lacock having been appointed to fill the vacancy, and gone on to meet his colleagues, it is to be hoped the business will be entered upon forthwith.

The legislature of Massachusetts, authorized the payment of the expences, of Lafayette's visit to Boston. They also granted three dollars, with one dollar for every 20 miles' travel, to the survivors of the Bunker's Hill battle who attended the celebration. A committee of Association was employed in taking down from the veterans present, their respective narratives of the battle.

Mr. Webster's oration was to be printed in pamphlet form, the publishers having paid 600 dollars for it to the Association.

### Foreign News.

Arrived at Boston, brig Clio, Goodwin, from Smyrna—sailed April 7. The following was handed Capt Goodwin the day he sailed by a merchant at Smyrna:

From our latest accounts from the Morea, it appears the Egyptian expedition had effected a landing of about 14,000 troops. Two actions had occurred before Navarin and Calamata, in which the Greeks had been successful, and had taken a great number of prisoners. The Greek fleet had sailed from Hydra to the amount of about forty sail in quest of them, and it was expected an action between the two fleets would soon occur. A brig of war, and some other vessels had been taken by the advanced ships of the Greek squadron. Patras was closely besieged by land and blockaded by sea. A French ship of war just arrived here, had been ordered off by the Greek squadron, and not allowed to enter. President Conduriotto was there in person. Gen. Colocotroni and his party, suspected of treason, were closely confined at Hydra to await their trial. The Samiots have sent a deputation to Hydra for succour of some ships as they expect an attack from the Ottoman fleet, which was granted to them. The Ottoman fleet have partly come out from Constantinople. A squadron of Algerines are daily expected in the Archipelago, against the Greeks. Great preparations are making by the Turks to enter the Morea at all points. The Greeks were also making great preparations to meet them.

(*By a later arrival.*)

Thebes and Athens had been relieved from their apprehensions by the departure of the 2000 Albanians for Negropont. It appears that the Turks will not act until the Pacha who commands in Albania shall be ready to advance for the Gulf of Lepanto. The Egyptian fleet is blockaded in the Bay of Modon. The Greeks have never felt more confidence.

Letters from Constantinople to the 11th of April, state that the Egyptian expedition against the Morea had nearly failed. Ibraham Pacha had contented himself with waiting between Coron and Modon for recruits, and neither Calamata nor Navaria had been captured. Conduriotti is commander in chief by land and sea.

*Paris, May 13.*—The canopy destined for the coronation, and which his majesty presents to the Cathedral of Rheims, is magnificent in the extreme. It is of cloth of gold ornamented with bunches of grapes, ears of corn, oak branches and stems of lilies. These ornaments, although woven, have the rich appearance of embroidery.—Upon the lateral fronts are embroidered a pelican and a lamb, and at their extremities the King's cypher surmounted by a crown in diamonds. The upper part is decorated with a group of angels supporting a globe, surrounded by a globe and cross.

### Married,

On Thursday, the 23d June, by *Rev. Robert Patterson*, Mr. Henry Wilson, of Washington county, Pa. to Miss Sarah Gilleland, of Allegheny county, Pa.

On the 24th ult. by Rev. Joseph Stockton, *Mr. John Stork*, of Pittsburgh, to *Miss Mary Scott*, of Ross township, Allegheny county.

On the same day, by the same, *Mr. Robert Kissic*, of Deer township, to *Miss Margaret Galbraith*, of Pine township, Allegheny county.

At Greensburgh, on the 22d ult. *Mr. Edward N Clopper*, merchant, formerly of Baltimore, to *Mrs Hetty Forward*, daughter of the Hon. John Young.

### Died,

At Chillicothe, Ohio, on the 17th ult. aged 23 years, *Mrs. Jane Ramsay*, consort of Mr. James P. Ramsay.

*Was drowned*, on the 3d ult in attempting to ford Fox River, *Morris Birkbeck* Esq of Waynesburgh, Illinois author of "*Letters from Illinois*."

### ATTENTION!

### Pittsburgh Light Dragoons

WILL parade in full uniform, (winter dress,) at the Captain's quarters on Saturday, the 2d July, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely. Punctual attendance must be given, as the Troop is to be organized on that day. By order of the captain

S. P DARLINGTON, 1st Sergt

July 1.

### Attention! City Blues.

YOU will assemble, completely armed and equipped, provided with 12 rounds of blank cartridge, at my quarters, on Monday, July 4th, precisely at 4 o'clock, A. M. The Band will meet at the same time and place.

**Geo. G. Wright,**
*Captain.*

July 1.

N. B. The Honorary Members of the corps, are particularly invited to partake in the festivity of the day, at the elegant spring of Mr. *West Elliott*, on the bank of the Ohio.

### Anniversary of American Independence.

REPUBLICAN DINNER.

THE Committee of Arrangement have the pleasure of informing their fellow citizens, that *Barges* will be in readiness to convey the company from the Monongahela wharf, to the farm of Mr. Bailey, on the Ohio river, at 10 o'clock, A. M. At 12 o'clock, the Declaration of Independence will be read by the Hon. Wm Wilkins, and an *Oration*, in honor of the day, will be pronounced by A. S. T. Mountain, Esq. Dinner will be on the table at 2 o'clock precisely.

FRANCIS BAILEY.
*Chairman of the Committee.*

July 1.

### VACCINE MATTER.

PHYSICIANS and others, who wish to be supplied with

**GENUINE VACCINE MATTER,**

And directions for using the same, may at all times be accommodated by addressing a letter to me through the medium of the Post Office, or otherwise, enclosing a three dollar note of any bank whose notes shall be current here.

If the matter sent by me should fail to take effect, as will sometimes unavoidably happen, another portion will be given in its stead, free of any charge.

**J. Dimmitt,**
*Pittsburgh.*

N. B.—*J. D* having made Pittsburgh his permanent residence, respectfully invites those who wish to have themselves or their children vaccinated, to call on him at *Dr. Agnew's*, Second street.

July 1, 1825.—3t*

### FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber wishes to rent, on perpetual lease, the LOT he now lives on, in Wood st. between Fourth street and Diamond Alley.

It will be laid out in LOTS,

To suit those wishing to rent.

**Wm. Robinson.**

Pittsburgh July 1.—tf

### STRAYED

FROM the subscriber on the 26th of June, a middle sized Black Horse, 7 or 8 years old, shod all round; had a sore back, and is a natural pacer. He was seen on Sunday evening, at Mr. Carr's Church, on the Washington Road. It is supposed he will make his way towards Kentucky. A liberal reward, and all reasonable charges for his return.

**John M'Kee.**
*Diamond, Pittsburgh.*

July 1, 1825—3t.

### NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of *HENRY H. STEELE*, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd. will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them for payment, at Mr. Robert Stewart's Inn, to

**William Steele,**
*Surviving Administrator*

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1825—3t.

### FOR SALE,

### Four hundred Acres of LAND,

SIX miles from the town of Butler, in Centre township, Butler county, on which there are a cabin House and Barn, and about fifty acres cleared. The land is of the best quality, and will be sold cheap. For terms apply to Dr. F. Bausman, near Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, adjoining the premises.

**Henry Miller.**

July 1—tf.

### VEGETABLE CERATE

STILL more proof of the wonderful effects of the Preservative Vegetable HAIR CERATE, which will appear by the subsequent certificates, published at the particular request of the patients, for the benefit of the public:

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Copy of a letter from Dr. Wm. Chambers of N. York.

*New York, Eldridge-st Oct 12, 1825.*

Sir—Your Vegetable Cerate having prevented my hair from coming out, I recommended it to Dr Divine, who was nearly bald—he had not used it more than four weeks, when a vigorous vegetation of young hair made its appearance. From a motive of curiosity I have paid much attention to its action for 15 months, and from accurate observations I can safely say, I have known as many as 50 persons, whose hair has been reproduced in this City. I am induced to believe, from the above observations, that it is the only thing yet ever discovered that reproduces the Hair. With respect, WM. CHAMBERS

*Copy of a letter from George Hubbard, Esq. of Berlin, Hartford county, Conn to the Proprietor of the Vegetable Cerate or Hair Restorative.*

Sir—For the satisfaction of those who have lost their hair and become bald, I will state that I was completely bald for nearly five years; on hearing of the many cures effected by your Vegetable Cerate, I was induced to give it a trial. And now after using three boxes—and in the short space of six weeks, I find my hair is reproduced with all its original vigor. I was also afflicted with an almost constant headache—since using the Cerate it has entirely left me.

Your ob't servant,

GEORGE HUBBARD

### HAIR RESTORATIVE,

AND

### *Preservative Vegetable Cerate.*

Simple in its Nature, and Wonderful in its Operation.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practice deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed in the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off the hair, but, in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured, that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewed and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair: these, like many other organs of the animal body, which have been in a state of dormancy and disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured, that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

This wonderful discovery has given general satisfaction through the United States. Independent of its great value, it always keeps the hair smooth, and gives it a beautiful glossy appearance.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr JAMES R. HART, for the City of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

☞It will also be kept constantly for sale by appointment, in Pittsburgh only by

**Pettigrew, Horner, & Clayland,**
*Agents for the Proprietor.*

Pittsburgh, July 1—4t.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JANUARY & SUTHERLAND is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by *Andrew M. January*, who is duly authorized to collect all moneys due to, and pay the debts of the firm.

**Andrew M. January,**
**Wm. Sutherland.**

*Test*—Chas. E. Wolf,
William Huston, Jr.

Maysville, June 13, 1825.—[J 24]

### STORAGE

AND

### Commission Business.

### ANDREW M. JANUARY,

*Late of the firm of January and Sutherland,*

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will continue to transact a *STORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS* in the house lately occupied by said firm. As his attention will be exclusively devoted to the above business, he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction, and merit a continuance of past favors. He has on hand the following articles, which he will sell low for cash, or barter for such country produce as will suit this market, to wit:

4, 6, 8, and 12d NAILS & BRADS, by the keg;
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS;
GLASS WARE by the box, assorted;
COFFEE, by the bag or barrel;
MACKEREL, do
New-Orleans MOLASSES;
COPPERAS, by the keg or bbl
YOUNG HYSON TEA;
Writing and Wrapping PAPER, by the ream;
WHITE LEAD, ground in oil and dry;
Painters' RED LEAD; POWDER, by the keg;
IRON WIRE SIFTERS;
RIDDLES and WOVE WIRE;
LOGWOOD and FUSTIC;
SPELLING BOOKS by the dozen;
BED CORDS and PLOUGH LINES;
TARRED ROPE; CANDLES, by the box;
MADDER, ALUM and SALTS, by the keg.

Also, a variety of other articles, suitable for this market, not enumerated above.

Maysville, Ky. June 13, 1825.—[J24] 6t.

### NOTICE.

PERSONS having claims against the estate of Colonel DUNNING M'NAIR late of Wilkins township, deceased, will please present them, properly attested, to either of the subscribers; and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

**Dunning R. M'Nair,** }
**Saml. H. Scott,** } *Adm'rs.*

July 1, 1825—3t*

### Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, on the night of the 25th ult. an apprentice to the Boot and Shoemaking business, named WILLIAM THOMPSON; about 18 or 19 years of age; has a down look; is very impudent, and much addicted to swearing and lying. He had on, and took with him, a grey coatee and pantaloons, a new fur hat, a new suit of Wilmington striped cotton clothes, a new pair of brown casinet pantaloons, two pairs of shoes, and a new pair of pumps, which have since been missing.—The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his apprehension. All persons are forewarned from harboring said apprentice at their peril.

**James Harmon.**

July 1, 1825—3t

PITTSBURGH

### FLINT GLASS-WORKS.

**Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,**

HAVE, in addition to their former assortment, of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which is now very complete,

LA FAYETTE and MEDALION

**Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.**

Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

### ALL IN ONE DAY!

To be drawn in the city of Baltimore,

**ON THE 27TH OF JULY,**

By the Improved Mode, secured by letters patent under seal of the United States.

COHEN'S OFFICE, }
Baltimore, June 2 1825 }

THE IMPROVED MODE OF DRAWING, having been universally and so decidedly approved by the public, as evinced by the unprecedented sales in the late State Lottery, the *Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council* have again adopted the same plan in the following scheme, which we have the pleasure now to present, viz:—

### Grand State Lottery of Md.

NUMBER 5.

**HIGHEST PRIZE, $40,000!**

### Splendid Scheme.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $40 000 | is | $40,000 |
| 1 | | 10,000 | | 10 000 |
| 1 | | 5,000 | | 5 000 |
| 10 | prizes of | 1,000 | | 10,000 |
| 30 | | 100 | | 3,000 |
| 50 | | 50 | | 2,500 |
| 200 | | 20 | | 4,000 |
| 250 | | 10 | | 2,500 |
| 500 | | 6 | | 3,000 |
| 20,000 | | 4 | | 80,000 |
| 21,043 | Prizes | | | $160 000 |

40,000 Tickets—More Prizes than Blanks!

☞Every prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

☞*Mode of Drawing.*—The numbers will be put into one wheel, as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes *above* the denomination of Four dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of $4, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of $40,000—that is to say, if the $40,000 prize should come out to an *odd* number, then *every odd number in the scheme* will be entitled to a $4 prize. If the $40,000 prize should come out to an *even* number, then *all even numbers in the scheme* will be each entitled to a prize of $4

☞Odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

☞Even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in *one drawing*, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to *every alternate number in the scheme* so that the holder of of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, *is not restricted* from drawing an inferior one also; many tickets, therefore, will necessarily obtain *two prizes each*.

☞The drawing will take place in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 27th of July, *and will finish on the same day*.

The brilliancy of this scheme is altogether unprecedented. Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk incurred, (*there not being one blank to a prize.*) and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude heretofore unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two tickets or two shares, (one odd and one even number,) and in the ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole Tickets | 5 00 | Quarters | 1 25 |
| Halves | 2 50 | Eighths | 62 |

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers odd and even at

### COHEN'S

### Lottery & Exchange Office,

114, MARKET STREET—BALTIMORE,

Where, in the late State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 dollars, 40,000 dollars, two of 20,000 dollars, three of 10,000, besides no less than twelve capitals of 5,000, and *where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.*

☞Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid,) will meet our accustomed prompt attention. Address to

**J. I. Cohen, Jr.**
*Baltimore.*

June 10—4t.

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh,

*On Monday the 11th day of July next,*

at 10 o'clock, A. M the following

### PROPERTY, TO WIT:

ALL the right, title, interest and claim of *Henry Beisner*, of, in and to the following described part of Lot No. 475, in the city Pittsburgh, to wit: Bounded by Liberty street, by Lot No. 474 and by the other part of the said Lot No. 475, containing in Front on Liberty, 101 feet and 7 inches, and extending back 78 feet and 10 inches, be the same more or less; on which is erected one two story Frame House and back buildings, subject to a ground rent of $127. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *Henry Beisner*, at the suit of *Sutton & M'Nickle*, for use of *S K. Page*

ALSO,—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Nathaniel Plummer, Jr* of, in and to the undivided half part of the two following tracts and pieces of land, situate in St. Clair township, to wit: one tract of Land called Aurora, situate on Saw-Mill run; beginning at a sugar tree, a corner of Isaac Seller's land, thence by the same north, 38 degrees west, ten perches, (crossing said run) to a whiteoak; thence by the same and land of John Henry, south 51 degrees west, 260 perches to a post; thence by said Henry's land, south 47 degrees east, 28 perches, to a whiteoak; thence by lands of Andrew M'Farland, south 30 degrees east, 288 perches to a beech tree; thence by land of Martin M'Kean, north 68 degrees east, 121 perches, to a post; thence by vacant land, north 18 degrees west, two hundred and five perches; thence by Pittsburgh Manor, north two degrees west, 194 perches, to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and ninety-eight acres and twenty-nine perches, strict measure; on which there is erected a large stone dwelling house, a frame barn, a number of small houses, and a stone still house, and on which are three apple orchards, two currant gardens, and about 200 acres of land cleared, excepting 38 acres and fifty-five perches, conveyed by N. Plummer, Sr. to Mehetable Pearsons, by deed dated 9th July, 1814: The other tract of land adjoining the above; beginning at a post, a corner of Robert Shawhan's land; thence running north 66 degrees east 67 perches to a post; thence north 26 degrees west, 67 perches, to a post; thence by Pittsburgh Manor, south 88 degrees west, 60 perches to a post; thence by the first above described tract of land, south 18½ degrees west, ninety perches, to the place of beginning; containing 28 acres and 77 perches, and allowance: the aforesaid undivided half of the said two tracts of land is the same which was devised and willed by Nathaniel Plummer, Sr to the said Nathaniel Plummer, Jr. by will dated 14th August, 1815, and the codicil thereto annexed, dated 10th April, 1818, registered in Allegheny county, in will book No. 2, pages 231 and 232, to be subject to their provisions. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *Nathaniel Plummer, Jr.* at the suit of *John Ross*.

ALSO —All the right, title, interest and claim of *George Sutton*, of, in and to two certain Lots or pieces of ground in the city of Pittsburgh, one of them being part of Lot No. 318, beginning on Third street at the corner of Lot No. 319, and running by Third street towards Wood street twenty feet, thence northwardly, a parallel line with Wood street, about eighty five feet, thence westwardly, a parallel line with Third street, twenty feet, to the line of Lot No. 319, and thence by the same southwardly, about eighty five feet, to the place of beginning; on which is erected a two story Brick House and frame back buildings. And the other of the said Lots being part of the said Lot No. 318, beginning on Third street, twenty feet eastwardly from the corner of Lot No. 319, and running by Third street eastwardly seventeen feet, thence northwardly, a parallel line with Wood street, about eighty five feet, thence westwardly a parallel line with Third street, seventeen feet, to a part of the same Lot owned by George Sutton, and thence by the same southwardly a parallel line with Wood street eighty-five feet, to the place of beginning; together with the free use and privilege of a four feet alley, extending from Third street along the eastern boundary line of the hereby described premises, thirty feet back, and the right of building over the same; on which is erected a two story Brick House and back buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *George Sutton* at the suit of *J W Gibbs Jr*

ALSO,—All the right, title, interest and claim of *James R. Butler*, of, in and to certain premises in Indiana township, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the bank of Pine Creek, being the N. W. corner of lot No. 14, in Cunningham's district of depreciation land; thence running along the line of Jones' district of depreciation land, south 2½ east 113 2 to a post near a whiteoak; thence through said lot No. 14 in Cunningham's district, N. 87½, E. 72 4 to a locust on the east side of the turnpike road, and at the forks of the old road; thence S. 57½ E. 47, to a sugar tree on the west bank of Pine Creek, thence S 82 E. 20½ perches, to a whiteoak on the side of the hill, near the fort; thence along the side of said hill N. 2½ W. 145 to a blackoak, on the line of lot No. 15, in Cunningham's district; thence by said lot No. 15 S. 87½ W. 131 4, to the place of beginning; containing one hundred acres, more or less: on the premises are six dwelling houses, one office, one stable, and six factories and shops Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *James R Butler*, at the suit of *Richard Biddle, Esq.*

ALSO,—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Nathaniel Plummer, Jr.* of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, situate in St. Clair township, containing three hundred and sixty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Andrew M'Farland, Robert Shawhan, Martin M'Kean's heirs, and John Woods's heirs and others; on which is erected a large Stone Dwelling House, a Frame Barn, a number of small houses, and a Stone Still House and a two story Frame House, and on which there are three Apple Orchards and Currant Gardens, and about 200 acres of land cleared Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *Nathaniel Plummer, Jr.* at the suit of *William Brownlee*.

ALSO.—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be sold at the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of *James M'Donald*, of, in and to a certain tract of 200 acres of land, situate in Wilkins township, bounded by lands of Emanuel Stotler, Dougal M'Farland, Robert King, and Cornelius Gill; on which there is a stone and a log dwelling house, and two double barns erected, and about 80 acres of land cleared thereon: the said right, title and interest being a life estate of one undivided seventh part of the said tract of land, with the appurtenances Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *James M'Donald*, at the suit of *George Bailey*.

**L. Stewart, Sh'ff.**

SHERIFF'S OFFICE }
Pittsburgh, June 17, 1825. } 3t

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## R. L. KEEN & Co.

HAVE ON HAND

## Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, GLASSWARE,

Queensware, Stationary,

And a few dozen of Thompson's

BEST QUALITY SICKLES;

Which they offer at very reduced prices, for

**CASH OR BARTER.**

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825

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## W. C. CONINE,

TENDERS to his friends, patrons, and the public generally, his sincere acknowledgments for the munificent patronage extended to him in the 4th Class of the Maryland State Lottery, and does himself the pleasure now of presenting the 5th Class of said Lotteries, wherein he calculates, with liberal support to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers as he did in the last class a number of valuable prizes.

The scheme it is expected will elicit general approbation, from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets, added to the very superior mode of drawing, combining expedition, connected with an object though last by far, not of the least importance, which is the simplicity of the principle of drawing, being such, as that it is presumed, there is none who can read this, but will fully comprehend it, by the explanation given in the scheme below. This advantage (by the observations of many) it seems is not apparent to the generality of people in some of the recent devised Lotteries, however otherwise correct they may be in their principles of drawing. In short it is believed, and will no doubt be conceded on all sides, that the present state Lottery of Maryland, is possessed of all the great essentials of a Lottery, viz: a large proportion of prizes in the Scheme, according to the number and price of tickets, with simplicity in plan, and despatch in drawing, from which it is presumed, that its extensive patronage will be in a proportionate degree.

The certain and punctual payment of prizes is as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the State.

By authority of the State of Maryland,

### Grand State Lottery, No 5.

ON THE

### IMPROVED MODE OF DRAWING.

*Secured by letters patent under the seal of the U S.*

The commissioners of Lotteries in conformity with the Act of Assembly present to the public, the 5th scheme of the

### Maryland State Lottery,

The drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, and will be completed in one day, on WEDNESDAY the 27th of July 1825.

### HIGHEST PRIZE 40,000 DOLLS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $40,000 | is | $40,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 10,000 | is | 10,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 5,000 | is | 5,000 |
| 10 | prizes of | 1000 | is | 10,000 |
| 30 | prizes of | 100 | is | 3,000 |
| 50 | prizes of | 50 | is | 2,500 |
| 200 | prizes of | 20 | is | 4,000 |
| 250 | prizes of | 10 | is | 2,500 |
| 500 | prizes of | 6 | is | 3,000 |
| 20,000 | prizes of | 4 | is | 80,000 |
| 21 043 | prizes. | | | 160,000 |
| 40,000 | tickets. | | | |

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

Every prize payable in cash, sixty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

MODE OF DRAWING.—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual; and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes above the denomination of 4 dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The twenty thousand dollar prizes of $4, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery, [as the case may be] dependent on the drawing of the Capital prize of Forty Thousand Dollars; that is to say if the Forty Thousand Dollar Prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a four dollar prize. If the forty thousand dollar prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the Scheme, will each be entitled to a prize of 4 dollars.

The Odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9

The Even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also: many tickets therefore, will necessarily obtain two prizes each.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole Tickets | $5 00 | Quarters | $1 25 |
| Halves | 2 50 | Eighths | 62 |

To be had, odd and even, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

### CONINE'S OFFICES,

No. 32 and 217, Market-Street Baltimore.

Where many valuable prizes have been obtained in the last State Lotteries, and it is confidently expected that a due proportion in the present one will be sold.

All whole tickets in the above lottery, sold at Conine's Office, are signed, and shares countersigned by the commissioners, appointed by the Governor and Council, thereby making the State of Maryland responsible for all such prizes as they shall draw.

TAKE NOTICE All who order tickets in the above Lottery from W. C. Conine's Office Baltimore, will at the completion of the drawing be forwarded a published account of it in full by which they can equally as well ascertain the fate of their tickets as if they applied at the Lottery Office.

**Persons who may wish tickets in the Baltimore or Philadelphia Lotteries, can at all times (whether the schemes are advertised or not) procure tickets and shares at the regular prices by addressing W. C. Conine, No. 32 or 217 Market Street Baltimore, for tickets in the Baltimore Lotteries, or No. 3 South Third-Street Philadelphia, for tickets in the Philadelphia Lotteries.

☞ The fate of tickets given directly after the completion of the drawing

Orders from any part of the U. States, enclosing cash, or prize tickets in any responsible lottery, will meet the same prompt attention, as if on personal application Address

**W. C. Conine,**
*Baltimore.*

June 10—td.

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## AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

Ornamental and Sign Painting Business,

IS WANTED by the Subscriber. A boy from the country, of about 14 years of age, would be preferred.

**E. G. Nelson.**

Pittsburgh, June 10—tf.

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COHEN'S Lottery and Exchange Office, }
35, *South Third St. Philadelphia* }

### Seventeenth Class

### UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on the 6th of NEXT MONTH.

HIGHEST PRIZE 50,000 DOLLS.

And the whole amount of prizes,

### $273,760.

### All to be drawn in One Day!

SCHEME

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $50,000 is | $50,000 |
| 1 | | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| 1 | | 10.000 | 10.000 |
| 2 | | 5,000 | 10 000 |
| 1 | | 4,720 | 4720 |
| 20 | | 1,000 | 20 000 |
| 30 | | 500 | 15,000 |
| 52 | | 100 | 5 200 |
| 156 | | 50 | 7,800 |
| 1248 | | 20 | 24,960 |
| 10608 | | 10 | 106.080 |
| 12.120 | Prizes. | 34,220 Tickets. | $273,760 |
| 22 100 | Blanks. | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tickets | $9 00 | Quarters | $2 25 |
| Halves | 4 50 | Eighths | 1 12½ |

Packages and certificates in the same proportion to be had in great variety of numbers at

## Cohen's

### Lottery & Exchange Office,

NO. 35, SOUTH THIRD STREET.

☞ At Cohen's Office, in Lotteries recently finished, have been sold prizes of $100.000—$40.000s—$20.000s—$10,000s—$5,000s, &c. And where the $10,000 drawn on the 18th inst. was also obtained.

☞ At Cohen's Office, more capital prizes have been obtained THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA

Orders from any part of the United States, by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash, or prizes in most Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

**J. I Cohen, Jr. & Brothers,**
Philadelphia.

June 10—4t

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## NOTICE.

IN consequence of the decease of *Henry H* and *Robert Steele*, the co-partnership of STEELE & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm, at their House in Pittsburgh will make payment to *Hugh Macshane*, agent for the firm of Steele & Co. and those having claims against said firm, will call on him for payment. Also, all persons indebted to said firm, at their House lately existing in Louisville, Kentucky, will make payment to *James Marshall* at that place, and those having claims against said House will present them to him for adjustment, without delay, and receive payment

**John Snyder,**
*Surviving partner of the late firm of Steele & Co.*

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1825.—tf.

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THE PITTSBURGH

### Manufacturing Association

Have received on consignment, and offer for sale, 322 bundles Cane Poles, for Reed-Makers,

SHUTTLES & REEDS,

Machine Cards, Comb-Plate, and Card Cleaners.

OLIVE OIL, in Bottles.

CALF SKINS, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

May 13, 1825. tf.

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## To My Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE. That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, for the benefit of the Acts of Insolvency: that they have appointed the second Monday of July next, (being the 11th day.) for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors, at the Court-House, in Greensburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

**James Donnelly,**
*Miller and Distiller, Allegheny township,*
Westmoreland county, May 26. 1825. [J.15.]

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## Mercer County, ss.

*The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the heirs and legal representatives of Robert Miller, late of Wolf Creek township, in said county, deceased.*

WHEREAS James E. Miller, son of the aforesaid Robert Miller, deceased, did prefer his petition to our Court of Common Pleas of said county, at May term, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, setting forth that a contract was made between him and his father, the said Robert Miller, deceased, in the lifetime of the said Robert Miller, that at his decease, all his property, both real and personal, after the payment of his debts, should become the absolute property of the petitioner, James E. Miller, in consideration that the said James E. Miller should live with and take care of the said Robert during his natural life, and also take care of and support Jane Miller, the wife of the said Robert Miller, during her natural life; all which the said James E. Miller avers that he has performed and is performing, and all which he is ready to prove by living witnesses; and praying the said Court that a subpœna might issue, directed to the heirs of the said Robert Miller, to appear, and show cause why commission should not issue, under the seal of the Court, for the purpose of examining the witnesses of the said James E. Miller, in perpetuam rei memoriam. You are therefore hereby notified, to be and appear before our Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Mercer, for the county of Mercer, the third Monday of August next, to show cause, if any you have, why a commission should not issue, according to the prayer of the petitioner. Witness the Honorable Henry Shippen, Esq at Mercer, the twentieth day of May, eighteen hundred twenty-five. By the Court.

**Wm. S. Rankin,**
*Prothonotary.*

June 15, 1825—3t

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## EAKIN & LEDLIE,

### Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Water streets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

*JUST RECEIVED,*

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

*ON HAND,*

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON,
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS,
SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS,
Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

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## ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consignment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-street, a quantity of

American Patent

### WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1½ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Philipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

*—ALSO IN STORE—*

| | |
|---|---|
| Juniata Bar Iron | Trotter's Rifle Powder |
| Ditto Nails & Brads | Kentucky man. Tobacco |
| Geneva Window Glass | Feathers, &c. |

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824—1y

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## COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

**Howard & Rodgers,**

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles, TIN WARE, &c. &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS. Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES SALT TUBE, &c &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

**Wm. J. Howard,**
**Robert Rodgers.**

April 22, 1825.—tf.

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## SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING*, and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials, | | 16 cts. per yd. |
| 2 do. | do. | 14 |
| 1 do. | do. | 12 |
| 3 do. | on brick wall, | 8 |
| 2 do. | do. | 6 |
| 1 do. | do. | 4 |

*Prices when the materials are found by the employer.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 coats on lath, | | 8 cts. per yd. |
| 2 do. | do. | 6 |
| 1 do. | do. | 5 |
| 3 do. on brick wall, | | 6 |
| Hanging paper, | | 12½ per roll |
| do. border, | | 25 |
| Whitewashing, | | 37½ per room. |

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice

June 20—tf.

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## DYING AND SCOURING.

### J. BYRNE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood Streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured. are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞ Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets*, when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10, 1824—eoly

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## Trinity Church.

THE PEWS situated in the Gallery of the New Episcopal Church, will be SOLD, by Public Auction, on Saturday afternoon, the 2d of July next. Sale to commence at three o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

By order of the Wardens and Vestry.

**John D. Davis,**
*Treasurer.*

Pittsburgh, June 17—3t

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*Philadelphia, 8th December, 1824.*

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a Partnership, under the firm of

***M'CLURG & TREVOR,***

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at No 173, *North side of Market Street, between 4th and 5th Streets*, in the house lately occupied by Pennock & Robbins, where they intend keeping goods assortment of

Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms.

**Alex. M'Clurg,**
**John B Trevor.**

N. B. The most strict punctuality will alway be observed, in filling any orders in their line.

Dec. 10, 1824—eotf.

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## The American Fire Insurance Co.

*OF PHILADELPHIA,*

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on

**Job Bacon, Sec'y.**

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to

**Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.**
*AGENT.*

Pittsburgh, March 4—tf.

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JUST RECEIVED

## BY DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

AT HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

### Drug Medical & Chemical WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures, Spring and Plain Lancets Mortars and Pestles, large and small Syringes, Nipple Glasses and Breast Pipes, Paints of all kinds Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, and Spices, Shop Furniture and Vials, best French Maccouba Snuff, Rectified Alcohol, Vitriolic and Nitrous Ether, Henry's Calcined Magnesia strong Spirits of Hartshorn, Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic Acid or Spirit of Salt, Quicksilver, best Gum Copal and Shellac Verdigris, Watch Oil, Tartaric Acid, Supercarbonate of Soda, pure Sulphate of Quinine, Naphtha of a superior quality, English Epsom and Glauber Salts, best Gold and Silver Leaf, best Black and Red London Inkpowder, Sealing Wax and Wafers, St. Alban's celebrated Blacking Paste, best Water Colors, Brushes and Pencils, fine Bitters for tavern-keepers*, and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug business, carefully selected from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms as advantageous to purchasers as any ever offered for sale in this city.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

☞ *Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.*

April 8—3mo.

***Just Received on Commission, White Lead, dry and ground in Oil*, of a very superior quality Also—bright colored *Red Lead*, and 40 barrels best *Domestic Brown*. These will be sold at the manufacturers' prices, Wholesale and Retail.

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## Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line

OF

## MAIL COACHES.

### New Arrangement

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited The Proprietors of this Line have at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week*, in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, | $10 00 |
| (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile ) | |
| From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia, | 6 50 |
| | $16 50 |

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays

**Jno. Blair & Others.**

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

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## REMOVAL.

MRS. SPENCER informs her friends and pupils, that her School will be continued in the room lately occupied by Mrs. M'Gowan, in Third, between Market and Wood Streets.

April 8—tf.

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## LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y H and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco. Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

### Alderman Lowrie's Office,

Is in the West corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

# SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh,

*On Monday the 11th day of July next,*

at 10 o'clock, A. M the following

## PROPERTY, TO WIT:

ALL the right, title, interest and claim of *Henry Beisner*, of, in and to the following described part of Lot No. 475, in the city Pittsburgh, to wit: Bounded by Liberty street, by Lot No 474 and by the other part of the said Lot No. 475, containing in Front on Liberty, 101 feet and 7 inches, and extending back 78 feet and 10 inches, be the same more or less; on which is erected one two story Frame House and back buildings, subject to a ground rent of $127 Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *Henry Heisner*, at the suit of *Sutton & M'Nickle*, for use of *S K. Page*

ALSO,—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Nathaniel Plummer, Jr* of, in and to the undivided half part of the two following tracts and pieces of land, situate in St. Clair township, to wit: one tract of Land called Aurora, situate on Saw-Mill run; beginning at a sugar tree, a corner of Isaac Seller's land, thence by the same north, 38 degrees west, ten perches, (crossing said run to a whiteoak; thence by the same and land of John Henry, south 51 degrees west, 260 perches to a post; thence by said Henry's land, south 47 degrees east, 28 perches, to a whiteoak; thence by lands of Andrew M'Farland, south 30 degrees east 288 perches to a beech tree; thence by land of Martin M'Kean, north 68 degrees east, 121 perches, to a post; thence by vacant land, north 18 degrees west, two hundred and five perches; thence by Pittsburgh Manor, north two degrees west, 194 perches, to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and ninety-eight acres and twenty-nine perches, strict measure; on which there is erected a large stone dwelling house, a frame barn, a number of small houses, and a stone still house and on which are three apple orchards, two currant gardens, and about 200 acres of land cleared, excepting 38 acres and fifty-five perches, conveyed by N. Plummer, Sr. to Mehetable Pearsons, by deed dated 9th July, 1814. The other tract of land adjoining the above; beginning at a post, a corner of Robert Shawhan's land; thence running north 66 degrees east 67 perches to a post; thence north 26 degrees west, 67 perches, to a post; thence by Pittsburgh Manor, south 88 degrees west, 60 perches to a post; thence by the first above described tract of land, south 18½ degrees west, ninety perches, to the place of beginning; containing 28 acres and 77 perches, and allowance: the aforesaid undivided half of the said two tracts of land is the same which was devised and willed by Nathaniel Plummer, Sr to the said Nathaniel Plummer, Jr. by will dated 14th August, 1815, and the codicil thereto annexed, dated 10th April, 1818, registered in Allegheny county, in will book No. 2, pages 231 and 232, to be subject to their provisions. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *Nathaniel Plummer, Jr.* at the suit of *John Ross*.

ALSO —All the right, title, interest and claim of *George Sutton*, of, in and to two certain Lots or pieces of ground in the city of Pittsburgh, one of them being part of Lot No. 318, beginning on Third street at the corner of Lot No. 319, and running by Third street towards Wood street twenty feet, thence northwardly, a parallel line with Wood street, about eighty five feet, thence westwardly, a parallel line with Third street, twenty feet, to the line of Lot No. 319, and thence by the same southwardly, about eighty five feet, to the place of beginning; on which is erected a two story Brick House and frame back buildings. And the other of the said Lots being part of the said Lot No. 318, beginning on Third street, twenty feet eastwardly from the corner of Lot No. 319, and running by Third street eastwardly seventeen feet, thence northwardly, a parallel line with Wood street, about eighty five feet, thence westwardly a parallel line with Third street, seventeen feet, to a part of the same Lot owned by George Sutton, and thence by the same southwardly a parallel line with Wood street eighty-five feet, to the place of beginning; together with the free use and privilege of a four feet alley, extending from Third street along the eastern boundary line of the hereby described premises, thirty feet back, and the right of building over the same; on which is erected a two story Brick House and back buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *George Sutton* at the suit of *J W Gibbs Jr*.

ALSO,—All the right, title, interest and claim of *James R. Butler*, of, in and to certain premises in Indiana township, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the bank of Pine Creek, being the N. W. corner of lot No. 14, in Cunningham's district of depreciation land; thence running along the line of Jones' district of depreciation land, south 2½ east 113 2 to a post near a whiteoak; thence through said lot No. 14 in Cunningham's district, N. 87½, E. 72 4 to a locust on the east side of the turnpike road, and at the forks of the old road; thence S. 57½ E. 47, to a sugar tree on the west bank of Pine Creek, thence S 82 E. 20½ perches, to a whiteoak on the side of the hill, near the fort; thence along the side of said hill N 2½ W. 145 to a blackoak, on the line of lot No. 15, in Cunningham's district; thence by said lot No. 15 S. 87½ W. 131 4, to the place of beginning; containing one hundred acres, more or less: on the premises are six dwelling houses, one office, one stable, and six factories and shops Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *James R Butler*, at the suit of *Richard Biddle, Esq*.

ALSO,—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Nathaniel Plummer, Jr.* of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, situate in St Clair township, containing three hundred and sixty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Andrew M'Farland, Robert Shawhan, Martin M'Kean's heirs, and John Woods's heirs and others; on which is erected a large Stone Dwelling House, a Frame Barn, a number of small houses, and a Stone Still House and a two story Frame House, and on which there are three Apple Orchards and Currant Gardens, and about 200 acres of land cleared Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *Nathaniel Plummer, Jr.* at the suit of *William Brownlee*.

ALSO.—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be sold at the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of *James M'Donald*, of, in and to a certain tract of 200 acres of land, situate in Wilkins township, bounded by lands of Emanuel Stotler, Dougal M'Farland, Robert King, and Cornelius Gill; on which there is a stone and a log dwelling house, and two double barns erected, and about 80 acres of land cleared thereon: the said right, title and interest being a life estate of one undivided seventh part of the said tract of land, with the appurtenances Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *James M'Donald*, at the suit of *George Bailey*.

**L. Stewart, Sh'ff.**

SHERIFF'S OFFICE
Pittsburgh, June 17, 1825. } 3t

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# R. L. KEEN & Co.

HAVE ON HAND

# *Dry Goods,*

## GROCERIES, GLASSWARE,

## Queensware, Stationary,

And a few dozen of Thompson's

**BEST QUALITY SICKLES;**

Which they offer at very reduced prices, for

## *CASH OR BARTER.*

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825

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# W. C. CONINE,

TENDERS to his friends, patrons, and the public generally, his sincere acknowledgments for the munificent patronage extended to him in the 4th Class of the Maryland State Lottery, and does himself the pleasure now of presenting the 5th Class of said Lotteries, wherein he calculates, with liberal support to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers as he did in the last class a number of valuable prizes.

The scheme it is expected will elicit general approbation, from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets, added to the very superior mode of drawing, combining expedition, connected with an object though last by far, not of the least importance, which is the simplicity of the principle of drawing, being such, as that it is presumed, there is none who can read this, but will fully comprehend it, by the explanation given in the scheme below. This advantage (by the observations of many) it seems is not apparent to the generality of people in some of the recent devised Lotteries, however otherwise correct they may be in their principles of drawing. In short it is believed, and will no doubt be conceded on all sides, that the present state Lottery of Maryland, is possessed of all the great essentials of a Lottery, viz: a large proportion of prizes in the Scheme, according to the number and price of tickets, with simplicity in plan, and despatch in drawing, from which it is presumed, that its extensive patronage will be in a proportionate degree.

The certain and punctual payment of prizes is as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the State.

By authority of the State of Maryland,

## Grand State Lottery, No 5.

ON THE

**IMPROVED MODE OF DRAWING.**

*Secured by letters patent under the seal of the U S.*

The commissioners of Lotteries in conformity with the Act of Assembly present to the public, the 5th Scheme of the

## Maryland State Lottery,

The drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, and will be completed in one day, on WEDNESDAY the 27th of July 1825

**HIGHEST PRIZE 40,000 DOLLS.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $40,000 | is | $40,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 10,000 | is | 10 000 |
| 1 | prize of | 5,000 | is | 5 000 |
| 10 | prizes of | 1000 | is | 10,000 |
| 30 | prizes of | 100 | is | 3,000 |
| 50 | prizes of | 50 | is | 2,500 |
| 200 | prizes of | 20 | is | 4,000 |
| 250 | prizes of | 10 | is | 2,500 |
| 500 | prizes of | 6 | is | 3,000 |
| 20,000 | prizes of | 4 | is | 80,000 |
| 21 043 | prizes. | | | 160,000 |
| 40,000 | tickets. | | | |

## MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

Every prize payable in cash, sixty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

MODE OF DRAWING.—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual; and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes above the denomination of 4 dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The twenty thousand dollar prizes of $4, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery, [as the case may be] dependent on the drawing of the Capital prize of Forty Thousand Dollars; that is to say if the Forty Thousand Dollar Prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a four dollar prize. If the forty thousand dollar prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the Scheme, will each be entitled to a prize of 4 dollars.

The Odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9

The Even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also: many tickets therefore, will necessarily obtain two prizes each.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole Tickets | $5 00 | Quarters | $1 25 |
| Halves | 2 50 | Eighths | 62 |

To be had, odd and even, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

## CONINE'S OFFICES,

No. 32 and 217, Market-Street Baltimore.

Where many valuable prizes have been obtained in the last State Lotteries, and it is confidently expected that a due proportion in the present one will be sold.

All whole tickets in the above lottery, sold at Conine's Office, are signed, and shares countersigned by the commissioners, appointed by the Governor and Council, thereby making the State of Maryland responsible for all such prizes as they shall draw.

TAKE NOTICE All who order tickets in the above Lottery from W. C. Conine's Office Baltimore, will at the completion of the drawing be forwarded a published account of it in full by which they can equally as well ascertain the fate of their tickets as if they applied at the Lottery Office.

**Persons who may wish tickets in the Baltimore or Philadelphia Lotteries, can at all times (whether the schemes are advertised or not) procure tickets and shares at the regular prices by addressing W. C. Conine, No. 32 or 217 Market Street Baltimore, for tickets in the Baltimore Lotteries, or No. 3 South Third-Street Philadelphia, for tickets in the Philadelphia Lotteries.

☞ The fate of tickets given directly after the completion of the drawing

Orders from any part of the U States, enclosing cash, or prize tickets in any responsible lottery, will meet the same prompt attention, as if on personal application Address

**W. C. Conine,**
*Baltimore.*

June 10—td.

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# AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

**Ornamental and Sign Painting Business,**

IS WANTED by the Subscriber. A boy from the country, of about 14 years of age, would be preferred.

**E. G. Nelson.**

Pittsburgh, June 10—tf.

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**COHEN'S** Lottery and Exchange Office, }
*35, South Third St. Philadelphia* }

## Seventeenth Class

## *UNION CANAL LOTTERY,*

WILL be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on the 6th of NEXT MONTH.

**HIGHEST PRIZE 50,000 DOLLS.**

And the whole amount of prizes,

## $273,760.

## All to be drawn in One Day!

SCHEME

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $50,000 is | $50,000 |
| 1 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| 1 | 10 000 | 10.000 |
| 2 | 5,000 | 10 000 |
| 1 | 4,720 | 4 720 |
| 20 | 1,000 | 20 000 |
| 30 | 500 | 15,000 |
| 52 | 100 | 5 200 |
| 156 | 50 | 7,800 |
| 1248 | 20 | 24,960 |
| 10608 | 10 | 106.080 |
| 12.120 Prizes. | 34,220 Tickets. | $273,760 |
| 22 100 Blanks. | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tickets | $9 00 | Quarters | $2 25 |
| Halves | 4 50 | Eighths | 1 12½ |

Packages and certificates in the same proportion to be had in great variety of numbers at

# Cohen's

## Lottery & Exchange Office,

NO. 35, SOUTH THIRD STREET.

☞ At Cohen's Office, in Lotteries recently finished, have been sold prizes of $100,000—$40,000s—$20,000s—$10,000s—$5,000s &c. And where the $10,000 drawn on the 18th inst. was also obtained.

☞ At Cohen's Office, more capital prizes have been obtained THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA

Orders from any part of the United States, by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash, or prizes in most Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

**J. I Cohen, Jr. & Brothers,**
Philadelphia.

June 10—4t

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## *NOTICE.*

IN consequence of the decease of *Henry H* and *Robert Steele*, the co-partnership of STEELE & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm, at their House in Pittsburgh will make payment to *Hugh Macshane*, agent for the firm of Steele & Co. and those having claims against said firm, will call on him for payment. Also, all persons indebted to said firm, at their House lately existing in Louisville, Kentucky, will make payment to *James Marshall* at that place, and those having claims against said House will present them to him for adjustment, without delay, and receive payment

**John Snyder,**
*Surviving partner of the late firm of Steele & Co.*

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1825.—tf.

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THE PITTSBURGH

## Manufacturing Association

Have received on consignment, and offer for sale, 322 bundles Cane Poles, for Reed-Makers,

## SHUTTLES & REEDS,

## Machine Cards, Comb-Plate, and Card Cleaners.

## OLIVE OIL, in Bottles.

CALF SKINS, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

May 13, 1825. tf.

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## To My Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, for the benefit of the Acts of Insolvency: that they have appointed the second Monday of July next, (being the 11th day) for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors, at the Court-House, in Greensburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

**James Donnelly,**
*Miller and Distiller, Allegheny township*
Westmoreland county, May 26, 1825. [J.15.]

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## Mercer County, ss.

*The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the heirs and legal representatives of Robert Miller, late of Wolf Creek township, in said county, deceased.*

WHEREAS James E. Miller, son of the aforesaid Robert Miller, deceased, did prefer his petition to our Court of Common Pleas of said county, at May term, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, setting forth that a contract was made between him and his father, the said Robert Miller, deceased, in the lifetime of the said Robert Miller, that at his decease, all his property, both real and personal, after the payment of his debts, should become the absolute property of the petitioner, James E. Miller, in consideration that the said James E. Miller should live with and take care of the said Robert during his natural life, and also take care of and support Jane Miller, the wife of the said Robert Miller, during her natural life; all which the said James E. Miller avers that he has performed and is performing, and all which he is ready to prove by living witnesses; and praying the said Court that a subpœna might issue, directed to the heirs of the said Robert Miller, to appear, and show cause why commission should not issue, under the seal of the Court, for the purpose of examining the witnesses of the said James E Miller, in perpetuam rei memoriam. You are therefore hereby notified, to be and appear before our Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Mercer, for the county of Mercer, the third Monday of August next, to show cause, if any you have, why a commission should not issue, according to the prayer of the petitioner. Witness the Honorable Henry Shippen, Esq at Mercer, the twentieth day of May, eighteen hundred twenty-five. By the Court.

**Wm. S. Rankin,**
*Prothonotary.*

June 15, 1825—3t*

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# EKIN & LEDLIE,

## Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Water streets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

*JUST RECEIVED,*

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

*ON HAND,*

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON,
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS,
SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS,
Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

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## ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consinment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-street, a quantity of

## American Patent

# WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1½ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs PHILLIPS & Co., of Philipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

*—ALSO IN STORE—*

| | |
|---|---|
| Juniata Bar Iron | Trotter's Rifle Powder |
| Ditto Nails & Brads | Kentucky man. Tobacco |
| Geneva Window Glass | Feathers, &c. |

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824 —1y

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## COPPER AND TIN WARE

## MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

## Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

## Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles, TIN WARE, &c &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS. Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES SALT TUBE, &c &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

**Wm. J. Howard,**
**Robert Rodgers.**

April 22, 1825.—tf.

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# SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING, and WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials, | | 16 cts. | per yd. |
| 2 do. | do. | 14 | |
| 1 do. | do. | 12 | |
| 3 do. | on brick wall, | 8 | |
| 2 do. | do. | 6 | |
| 1 do. | do. | 4 | |

*Prices when the materials are found by the employer*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 coats on lath, | 8 cts | per yd |
| 2 do. do. | 6 | |
| 1 do. do. | 5 | |
| 3 do. on brick wall, | 6 | |
| Hanging paper, | 12½ | per roll |
| do. border, | 25 | |
| Whitewashing, | 37½ | per room. |

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars.

Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice

June 20—tf.

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## *DYING AND SCOURING.*

# J. BYRNE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood Streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞ Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets*, when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10, 1824—eoly

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## Trinity Church.

THE PEWS situated in the Gallery of the New Episcopal Church, will be SOLD, by Public Auction, on Saturday afternoon, the 2d of July next. Sale to commence at three o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

By order of the Wardens and Vestry.

**John D. Davis,**
*Treasurer.*

Pittsburgh, June 17—3t

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*Philadelphia, 8th December, 1824.*

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a Partnership, under the firm of

## *M'CLURG & TREVOR,*

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at No 173, *North side of Market Street, between 4th and 5th Streets*, in the house lately occupied by Pennock & Robbins, where they intend keeping goods assortment of

## Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms.

**Alex. M'Clurg,**
**John B Trevor.**

N. B. The most strict punctuality will always be observed, in filling any orders in their line.

Dec. 10, 1824—eotf.

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## The American Fire Insurance Co.

*OF PHILADELPHIA,*

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on

**Job Bacon, Sec'y.**

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to

**Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.**
*AGENT.*

Pittsburgh, March 4—tf.

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JUST RECEIVED

## *BY DOCTOR G. DAWSON,*

AT HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## Drug Medical & Chemical

# WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures, Spring and Plain Lancets Mortars and Pestles, large and small Syringes, Nipple Glasses and Breast Pipes, Paints of all kinds Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, and Spices Shop Furniture and Vials, best French Maccouba Snuff Rectified Alcohol Vitriolic and Nitrous Ether, Henry's Calcined Magnesia strong Spirits of Hartshorn, Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic Acid or Spirit of Salt, Quicksilver, best Gum Copal and Shellac Verdigris, Watch Oil, Tartaric Acid, Supercarbonate of Soda, pure Sulphate of Quanine, Naphtha of a superior quality, English Epsom and Glauber Salts, best Gold and Silver Leaf, best Black and Red London Inkpowder, Sealing Wax and Wafers St. Alban's celebrated Blacking Paste, best Water Colors, Brushes and Pencils, fine Bitters for tavern-keepers*, and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug business, carefully selected from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms as advantageous to purchasers as any ever offered for sale in this city.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

☞ *Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.*

April 8—3mo.

***Just Received on Commission, White Lead, dry and ground in Oil*, of a very superior quality Also—bright colored *Red Lead*, and 40 barrels best *Domestic Brown*. These will be sold at the manufacturers' prices, Wholesale and Retail.

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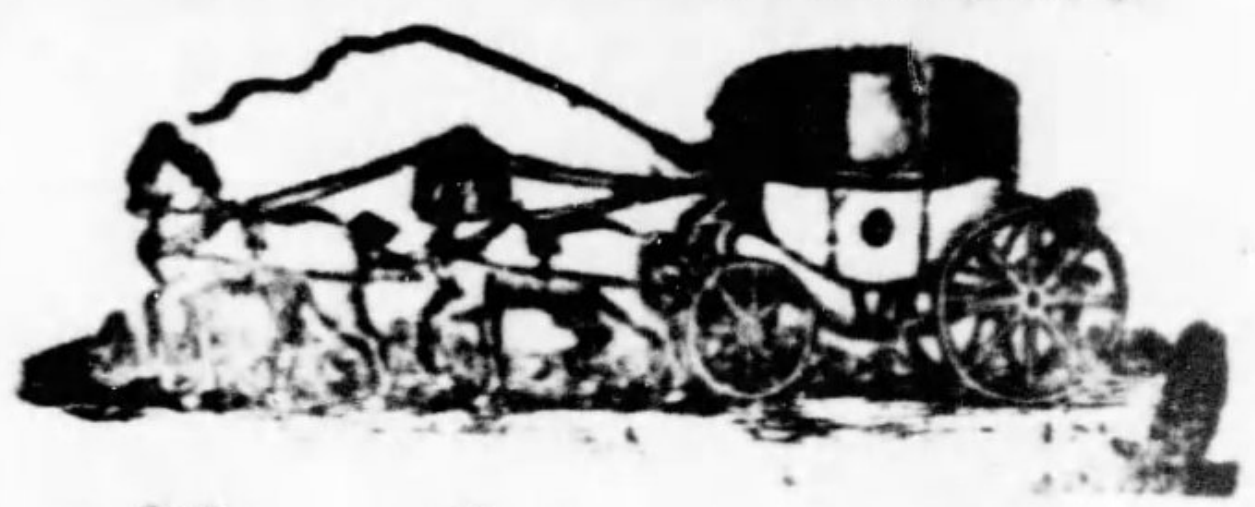
## Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line

OF

# MAIL COACHES.



## New Arrangement

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited The Proprietors of this Line have at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week* in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile) | $10 00 |
| From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia, | 6 50 |
| | $16 50 |

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays

**Jno. Blair & Others.**

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

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# REMOVAL.

MRS. SPENCER informs her friends and pupils, that her School will be continued in the room lately occupied by Mrs. M'Gowan, in Third, between Market and Wood Streets.

April 8—tf.

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## LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

**Y H and Imperial Teas,**
**Best Green Coffee,**
**Liquor and Wines,**
**Old Whiskey, Tobacco. Dye Stuffs,**
**Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,**

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

## Alderman Lowrie's Office,

Is in the West corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.